The North Carolinian.

VOLUME II. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1870. NUMBER 6.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

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BY PALEMON JOHN.

North-east corner of Main and Road Sts.

Two Dollars a year, in advance. If not in advance $2,50 will be charged.

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ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

E. R. MANLY, Jr., attorney at law, office on Main Street, [1yr1-1y

W. N. SHIPMAN, attorney at law, office on Main st. [1yr1-1y

W. S. GREGORY, attorney and counselor at law, Main st. [1yr1-1y

W. H. CHRISTIAN, attorney and counselor at law, Main st. [1yr1-1y

D. L. RUSSELL, attorney and counselor at law, Main st. [1yr1-1y

D. L. RUSSELL, physician and surgeon, Main st. [1yr1-1y

J. C. SHEPARD, COMMANDER—office Road street, near the Methodist church, Elizabeth City. [1yr1-1y

R. S. SHEED, physician, office over Green & Sawyer's store, Road and Cartwright sts. [1yr1-1y

R. H. MARTIN, physician, office Road street, near Main. [1yr1-1y

J. E. LAMBDEN, Dentist, office in North Carolina Banking building. [1yr1-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LABOYTEAUX, milliner, southwest corner Road and Main sts. [1yr1-1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

FRANK M. COOK, watches, clocks, &c., &c., Road st., north side Main. [1yr1-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

J. C. ETHERIDGE & Bro., drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., Apothecaries' Hall, Road and Cartwright sts. [1yr1-1y

D. JAMES, BUTT, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils &c., corner Water and Cartwright Road sts. [1yr1-1y

D. GRUMBACH & CO., drugs, paints, oils &c., North corner of Main and Road Sts. [1yr1-1y

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

A. COHN, dry goods, clothing, millinery goods, boots, shoes, &c., south side Main. [1yr1-1y

D. AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C., dealers in real estate, lumber, spirits and general merchandise, south of Main. [1yr1-1y

GREEN & FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., corner Road and Cartwright sts. [1yr1-1y

WISSLER, ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts. [1yr1-1y

C. GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, northeast corner Road and Church sts. [1yr1-1y

D. BRAMHARD, wholesale and retail grocer, No. 1 Road street. [1yr1-1y

W. TOLER, baker, confectionery, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office. [1yr1-1y

SURVEYING.

W. H. Weatherly, Topographical Drawing and Surveying in all its branches. [1yr1-1y

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jno. G. Bissell, proprietor, Harding and Sledding. Main st west of Road. [1yr1-1y

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, prop'r, Watertown, opposite Clarke's Agricultural Warehouse. [1yr1-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

L. JONES, livery stables, old stand, Main street. [1yr1-1y

C. S. BROTHERS, Livery stables, east side Road st., south of Church. [1yr1-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. R. CULPEPPER, United States Commissioner for Perquimans Co. Office at old State Bank Building. [1yr2-1y

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY'S BANKING HOUSE, one door south of the office of the North Carolinian. [1yr1-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. [1yr1-1y

JAMES E. SMITHSON practical house painter, Road st., near Main. [1yr1-1y

C. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. [1yr1-1y

W. B. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. [1yr1-1y

A. PERSSE, boot and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Bridge. [1yr1-1y

J. L. WINNIE'S Gallery of Art, over Bell's Drug Store, Road street. [1yr1-1y

I. O. O. F.—Achsove Lodge, I. O. O. F., meets at their Hall over Mr. J. Q. Etheridge's Drug Store, every Thursday evening—in Summer at 7½ and in Winter, 7.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

A charter election on the first Monday of January.—Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. B. Coleman, Silas Randall, J. B. Robinson, Jesse R. Brown, M. R. Culpepper. Treasurer—Wm. M. Bell. Attorney—T. W. Grandy, Jr. Clerk—Jos. Jordan. Collector—J. H. Miskell. Constable—J. H. Miskell. Auctioneer—A. L. Jones.

POST OFFICE—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

CHURCHES—First M. E. Church, Rev. W. F. Wright, Pastor. Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m.—Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m.—Christ Church (Episcopal)—Rev. J. W. Murphy, Rector. Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 4 p. m.—Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. and 3 p. m.—Baptist Church, Rev. R. R. Overby, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and on the fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.; Prayer Meeting on Sunday mornings (except fourth Sunday, after school.—Zion A. M. E. Church, Rev. W. H. Hester.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.—LODGES.—Samaritan, No. 1, R. of J.—Meets every Tuesday evening, T. A. Saunders, N. C.—Benevolent, No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Friday evening.—Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights.—Grand United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Member of Congress, C. L. Cobb, Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm. Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, Hiram E. Sitley, Washington.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Sheriff, S. T. Carrow; Clerk Superior Court, G. L. Windley; Treasurer, J. F. Randolph; Coroner, J. R. Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Grainger; Surveyor, Robt. T. Shields; Commissioners, Saml. Windley, T. H. Blount, Henry Hodges, Josephus Read, Stancil Waters.—Senator, J. P. Respass; Representative, Hilliard Eason.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Washington.

BERTIE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Lewis Bond; Clerk Superior Court, W. P. Gurley; Treasurer, A. R. Thompson; Coroner, J. G. Mitchell; Register of Deeds, E. L. Simmons; Surveyor, J. J. Rhodes; Commissioners, W. J. Cherry, Wm. P. Mitchell, F. W. Bell, Benj. F. King, Augustus Robbins.—Senator, J. W. Beasley, Colerain; Representative, P. D. Robbins.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in March and October. County seat, Windsor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Abner Aydlott; Clerk Superior Court, P. G. Morrisett; Treasurer, Jos. C. Ferebee; Coroner, Jos. S. Sanderlin; Register of Deeds, T. B. Bonshall; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, M. R. Gregory, R. H. Berry, Jas. Ferebee, Saml. F. Pearce, one vacancy.—Representative, Wilson Ferebee.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Camden C. H.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Myles C. Brinkley; Clerk Superior Court, W. R. Skinner; Treasurer, James A. Woodard; Coroner, Myles Goodwin; Register of Deeds, Jas. O. Cheshire; Commissioners, D. V. Etheridge, H. H. Hobbs, R. G. Mitchell, Chas. Blair, P. K. Jones.—Representative, W. A. Moore.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Edenton.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Sheriff, T. F. Baxter; Clerk Superior Court, M. V. B. Gilbert; Treasurer, Wm. Snowden; Coroner, J. A. Mathias; Register of Deeds, Wiley Mathias; Surveyor, M. S. Ferebee; Commissioners, H. E. Baxter, C. B. Cason, T. Sanderlin, J. M. Woodhouse, J. B. Etheridge.—Representative, T. C. Humphries.

SUPERIOR COURT—14th Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Currituck C. H.

GATES COUNTY.

Sheriff, B. F. Willey; Clerk Superior Court, R. B. G. Cowper; Treasurer, Lassiter Riddick; Coroner, H. Hofler; Register of Deeds, John R. Walton; Surveyor, A. Smith; Commissioners, Joseph Smith, David Parker, Mills H. Eure, H. A. Morgan, A. G. Rountree.—Representative, Jno. Gatling.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Gatesville.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno. A. Reid; Clerk Superior Court, John T. Gregory; Treasurer, E. T. Clarke; Coroner, R. B. Powers; Register of Deeds, John N. Brown; Surveyor, A. L. Pierce; Commissioners, R. A. Lavender, Charles H. Webb, Robert L. Howard, Andrew Jackson, Thos. Sledge.—Senator, H. Lipes; Representatives, J. H. Renfrow, W. T. J. Hayes, Ivy Hodgins.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Halifax.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff, Isaac Pipkin; Clerk Superior Court, Starkey S. Harrell; Treasurer, Jordan J. Horton; Coroner, George W. Wynn; Register of Deeds, James M. Trader; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, R. S. Parker, S. J. Holloman, W. D. Newsome, Wm. Reid, John W. Harrell.—Senator, J. W. Beasley, Coleraine (Bertie); Representative, Elisha T. Snipes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in March and October. County seat, Winton.

HYDE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Israel B. Watson; Clerk Superior Court, Samuel R. Sadler; Treasurer, John M. Mann; Coroner, John Bateman; Register of Deeds, Thomas M. Jones; Surveyor, G. W. Swindell; Commissioners, Wm. S. Carter, James C. McCloud, John J. Fulford, Robt. P. Wahab, George L. Fulcher.—Senator, J. B. Respass, Washington (Beaufort); Representative, Tilman Farrow.

SUPERIOR COURT—Second Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Williamston.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry T. Grant; Clerk Superior Court, N. R. Odom; Treasurer, Jas. W. Copeland; Coroner, William A. Parker; Register of Deeds, Wm. T. Buxton; Surveyor, H. Copeland; Commissioners, Edmund Jones, Silas W. Newsom, Wm. Barrow, Geo. T. Hollamon, L. H. Boyce.—Senator, Wm. Barrow; Representatives, R. C. Parker, J. T. Reynolds.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourteenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Jackson.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno. L. Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E. Vaughan; Treasurer, W. G. Pool; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, Cushing; Surveyor, W. H. Weatherly; Standard Keeper, A. L. Jones; Commissioners, Geo. D. Pool, W. Hollowell, G. W. Ell, W. A. Price, W. F. Sanders.—Representative, T. A. Sikes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry White; Clerk Superior Court, Edward C. Albertson; Treasurer, Josiah Nicholson; Register of Deeds, U. W. Speight; Surveyor, T. E. Winslow; Commissioners, Jos. R. Parker, Timothy Morgan, Elijah Peele, Alfred Newby, Miles Overman.—Representative, Japtha White.

SUPERIOR COURT—Eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Hertford.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Sheriff, Bartlett J. Jones; Clerk Superior Court, Eli Spruill; Treasurer, Daniel E. Lee; Coroner, Samuel Norman; Register of Deeds, Thos. W. Knight; Surveyor, Wm. G. Nelson; Commissioners, Jos. Calhoon, R. F. Sykes, James Brickhouse, Chas. McCleese, Edward Mann.—Senator, F. G. Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, T. J. Jarvis.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in September and February. County seat, Columbia.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, J. M. Bateman; Clerk Superior Court, J. A. Mason; Treasurer, Levi Jackson, jr.; Coroner, Theophilus Ash; Register of Deeds, John Carroll; Surveyor, H. F. Phelps; Commissioners, R. S. Godet, J. B. Chesson, jun., M. Jackson, A. M. Phelps, G. W. Jones.—Senator, F. G. Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, J. J. Rea.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The counties of Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans. Senators—J. W. Etheridge Roanoke Island; E. A. White, Belvidere.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 4th of July, 1868. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary to the Governor.

C. W. HORNER, Clerk Executive Department.

TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of Senate ex officio.

HENRY J. MENNINGER, of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston, Treasurer; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

D. W. BAIN, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

A. D. JENKINS, Teller.

HENDERSON ADAMS, of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. ASHLEY, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

C. L. HARRIS of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

ADJT. W. FISHER, of Bladen, Adjutant General; appointed by the Governor.

W. C. KERR, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

H. D. COLEY, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor.

CHAS. M. FARRIS, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Coburn L. Harris, EX-OFFICIO.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each County in the State; term of office of Trustee eight years.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interests may require.

OFFICERS.—R. M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice; Edwin G. Reade, of Warren; Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, Associate Justices. Salary of each, $2,500. Lewis P. Olds, of Wake, Attorney General. Samuel F. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, exclusive of fees, $800. W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk; salary $800. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in his District. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two Courts shall be held in each county annually, to continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

JUDGES.—Elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary $2,500.—1st District, Charles C. Pool; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles R. Thomas; 4th District, Daniel L. Russell, Jr.; 5th District, Ralph P. Buxton; 6th District, Samuel W. Watts; 7th District, Albion W. Tourgee; 8th District, John M. Cloud; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, Anderson Mitchell; 11th District, James L. Henry; 12th District, Riley H. Cannon.

SOLICITORS.—Elected by the people. Term of office four years.—1st District, J. W. Albertson; 2d District, Joseph J. Martin; 3d District, John V. Sheard; 4th District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William R. Cox; 7th District, J. R. Bulla; 8th District, A. H. Joyce; 9th District, W. P. Bynum; 10th District, W. P. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, R. M. Henry.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W. Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N. J. Riddick, Raleigh; U. S. Attorney, D. H. Starbuck, Salem; U. S. Marshal, S. T. Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—1st Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows: Third Monday in April and October, at Edenton; S. T. Bond, Clerk. Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Chas. Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm. Larkins, Clerk.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN" PRINTING OFFICE

is prepared to do all kinds of work, such as

BOOKS,
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TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Address, P. JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Poetry.

Humble Life.

Tell me not that he's a poor man,
That his dress is course and bare;
Tell me not that his daily pittance,
Is a woman's scanty fare.
Tell me not his birth is humble,
That his parentage is low:
Is he honest in his action?
That is all I want to know.

Is his word to be relied on?
Has his character no blame?
Then I care not if he's low-born—
Then I care not what's his name.
Would he from an unjust action
Turn away with scornful eye?
Would he than defame another
Sooner on the scaffold die?

Would he spend his hard gained earnings
On a brother in distress?
Would he succor the afflicted,
And the weak one's wrong redress?
Then he is a man deserving
Of my love and my esteem,
And I care not what his birthplace,
In the eyes of man may seem.

Let it be a low-thatched hovel,
Let it be a clay-built cot,
Let it be the parish workhouse—
In my eyes it matters not.
And if others will disown him
As inferior to their caste,
Let them do it—I'll befriend him
As a brother to the last.

Selected Story.

The "Frisian Vrow."

Saturday is a notable day in Amsterdam. It was the same a hundred and fifty years ago. Spinning-wheels then, like sewing machines now, were put aside for the day, the snood and over-skirt were exchanged for the close and yellow petticoat, and women, old and young, rose into full activity with mop and broom. Floors and stairs, windows and doors, porches and side-walks were deluged with water, and husbands and brothers sought refuge in the ware-house or beer-shop till the time of the evening meal, "God's meal," they called it, that Saturday night supper, when the weekly thanksgiving of burghers and burgomasters was offered for the losses and gains—Dutch piety counting both to be God's wages—of the six working days since Sunday.

The year was 1703. The street Skipper's Lane. The house Antony Van Straleas. The day May 23d, at 8 oclock in the evening. The parlor with its imbossed leather walls, where window sills were white as sand could make them, was lighted with a single wax candle, and around the tile stove, where a fire of wood had been lighted to kill the damp, sat Antony, his three daughters, Karl Hoofdt, his partner in more prosperous days, and Joan Hoofdt, looking like a fourth and younger sister. An aged aunt was more than half asleep in her chair in the corner, and standing beside the table, spread with napkery of spotless white, preparing the supper of buttered bread, toasted cheese, and beer, was the good mother Vrow Van Stralen, in whom neither gray hairs nor poverty had lessened the cheerful look, or damped the hopeful heart Dame Van Stralen, the "Frisian Vrow," as the neighbors called her, because she had come to Holland an orphan girl from West Friesland, Antony had married without a dowry. He was deemed rich at that day—the misfortune which broke the firm of Starlen Hoofdt & Co., coming from the loss of "The Fraulein" at sea long afterward—but his partner always said that had Hoofdt taken Peter Tifleman's daughter, whom he might have had for the asking, her fortune would have saved the old house from coming to grief. But Karl's soul purblind. The money trusting man did not understand the wisdom in which the good Frisian Vrow had brought up Antony's children, nor the sunshine which, in spite of losses and failure, her presence had made in his home for more than thirty years.

The feast waited for Antony's son Auke Stralen. His vessel had dropped anchor that morning in the Amstel after a six months' voyage. Sailor's wives and mothers know what makes a red-letter day in their calender. Dame Stralen's heart was large enough to care for all her children, but her thoughts were most with the boy who braved the perils of the deep. She knew, too, that her love was returned, as did his messmates, who used good-naturedly to wager that Auks first question would be, "Is my mother well?" He had been seven years at sea, ever since he was fifteen. His earnings had been the support of the family. He had climed through grades of seamanship, from reefiing the foresail to walking the quarter deck, and as he now entered the parlor, shaking hands with the seniors, saluting each of his sisters and the grand aunt with a kiss, and bashfully greeting the prety neighbor, his long and hearty embrace was given to his mother.

"It is God's meal to-night, my boy," said the vrow, her hand in both of his and her blue eyes beautiful in their expression of matronly pride and love. "You have not forgotten?"

"Mitherkin! Dear Mitherkin!" replied the boy, raising her hands to his lips, and bending his head over hers, "I have never forgotten, not once, that God's work pays sure wages."

Auke was still "boy" to her, whom he addressed by that tenderest name, Mitherkin—a word for which we have no synonym; but his bronzed face and sturdy frame give him almost the look of middle age. As he sat there in his sailor's dress of canvas, with his Danish pipe in full play, he might have passed for one of those old time seamen for whom "Skipper Lane" had been named.

There was a time when Karl Hoofdt had speculated on a match between his partner's son and his own and only daughter, and the young folks did not think that event impossible yet. But Karl was thinking otherwise. Auke made good wages, to be sure. He was temperate and industrious. If it were not for his father's large family he might lay by something, but as it was he would never be worth a stiver. "Joan must do better than that," was the conclusion to which he was coming, when the news Auke was telling his mother over the beer turned his musings to another channel.

The captain and owner of the "Zuyder Zee," in which craft Auke had always sailed, was Jacob Stevenson, who, by carrying cheese and gin to the Baltic towns, and salt fish back to Amsterdam, had realized sufficient gains to open a trade with England. Its late King had been Holland's stadtholder, and London had a market for tea and Chinese silks, of which Amsterdam was the emporium. But the "Zuyder Zee" would not suit English trade, and he had offered to sell her to Auke, to be paid for in yearly installments, with interest at five per cent.

"Take her!" said Karl, "and I will use all my intrest with the Schneidams and cheese-buyers to get up the first cargo."

"But she is a slow sailer and tough in the rigging," replied Auke, skilfully taking the cautious side.

"She'll go well enough before the wind, won't she? and she lades better than any craft in the river. You had better close the bargain with Jacob, give her a coat of paint and call her "Hammerman Van Harderhold," after our East India Director. I'll go the first trip with you, Auke."

"That's all very well," replied Auke, "I'll take the Zuyder Zee and paint her, and you, Mynheer Karl, may freight her. But she is my ship, and as long as I sail her she goes only by one name, and that is the 'Frisian Vrow,' for my mother."

For many weeks Auke and Karl, the one at the ship and the other at the cargo, were busy in getting ready. Everything sped. Neighbors furnished ventures of linen. Country folks brought in their cheeses. Schnapps in bottles, Hollands in delft, and gin in barrels and hogsheads, were carefully stowed away in the good ship's hold. Her bottom was newly coppered, a new figure-head, presented by Jason Keef for good luck, sat gracefully under her bow, and she bore in large letters on her stern "Frisian Vrow." By the middle of July she was ready to sail.

"Fare thee well, my boy!" said his good mother as she took leave of him at the door in the gray of the summer morning. "Forget us not at home, and, in all thy goings, remember that God's word hath sure wages."

"I will remember that, and all the good things you have taught me, mother; but keep a brave heart and take no disquiet for me; good bye!" said the young skipper, and within an hour he, on the deck of the "Frisian Vrow," was sailing down the Amstel.

The newly painted ship was a high-pooped, broad-sided bark, of heavy build, but a fair wind carried her down the Zuyder Zee, over the North Sea, and up the Sound so surely and steadily, that Karl got the length of remarking that a seaman's life was the easiest he knew. Their destination was the port of Revel, where the Dutch traders had found a market ever since their sails were first seen in the Baltic.

At that time Peter, afterward called the Great, was home from his three years' travels. He had worked as a shipcarpenter at the Zaandam dockyards; had learned rope-making, and smith-work; and wore the dress of a workman, made his own fire, boiled his pot, swept his lodgings, carried timber on his shoulders, and conformed in every respect to the customs of the yard; and he was now carrying out results in Russia such as in any other way ten centuries would never have accomplished. He had created a fleet, disciplined an army, established an university, and was now engaged in building a city to be called after his own name. Fixing upon Cronstadt as the location for the fort to protect the mouth of the river upon which the capital of all the Russians was to stand, and preparing the drawing with his own hand, he left its execution to one of his engineer officers while he returned to St. Petersburg to push those almost superhuman works which, at the cost of nearly half a million lives, have made it what it is. The eastern coasts of the Baltic, formerly divided between Sweeden and Poland, had also fallen into Peter's hands almost to the wall of Revel.

All this the skipper of the Frisian Vrow knew little of. Dutch cheese found a market at Revel; narrow straits had to be threaded; sand banks and sunken bars make the passage perilous, and, Auke understood the master's eyes must never close until sea-room became plenty. The solstice weather, too, grew thick; squally winds knocked the old ship uneasily about. Narrow channels kept the sailors on the lookout. And after several days of shifting gales and darkened skies. Karl began to get impatient. Scrambling one morning to the deck, he found Auke as usual at the helm.

"Are we far from Revel now?" he inquired of the sturdy skipper.

"If the wind holds fair," replied Auke, "we shall make its harbor before noon. Yonder is the gulf away to leeward."

Karl could see nothing in the direction indicated but a waste of foamy waves, and on the right the distant outline of a high and rocky coast. There was a roaring sound of winds and waters all around them; but through it came the deep boom of an alarm-bell.

"That is a ship in distress," said Auke, "Hans, take a glass and try if you can make her."

His mate, a gray-haired, but active and fearless seaman, had scarcely raised the glass when he shouted:

"Captain, she's a fishing smack ashore on Divers' Shoals, and her crew are clinging to her rigging."

"Boys, we'll save them," said Auke; "the case may be our own."

"Ay, Captain," replied Hans, "but should we lose this wind, who knows when the "Frisian Vrow" will drop anchor!"

"We shall miss the market, too!" cried Karl. "Don't be a fool, Auke."

"This ship is called after my good mother," said the young skipper, putting about the helm. "Before I left home she told me God's work had sure wages, and I believe it. Boys, we'll save those poor fellows!"

"Well done, Captain!" cried the crew with cheers, and while Karl went below to grumble at Auke's ill luck, the Frisian Vrow bore down on the foundering vessels, and Auke Stralen, with four sailors, were gallantly rowing the ship's only boat through the breakers. The little bark was fast in the sands. A heavy surf broke over her. The crew—the master, three seamen, and two boys, all Swedes—clung to the spars and rigging of the helpless craft. They were all rescued, wet, cold, and nearly famished, and taken on board the Frisian Vrow, thankful for their preservation, but unable to speak a word of Dutch. The skipper gave them dry clothes and a breakfast, and hastened to look after his ship, which was already in trouble. The wind had veered due west and there was no getting the right course. The sailors tacked and reefed and hauled up, but the "Vrow" was utterly unmanageable against the gale, and there was nothing but to run before it.

"Yes," grumbled Karl, "I knew how it would be. The market will be lost and we shall all be shipwrecked."

But nobody was in the humor to mind his prognostications; besides, he was not the only one upon whom fear fell when the vessel went speeding at a rate she had never sailed before, straight up the Finnish Gulf.

Geographical knowledge was none of the clearest at that day? Karl had studied the voyages of Dutch traders. Revel was to him the end of the world. Beyond these, cheeses and gin would be of account. No wonder, then, that the worthy man took refuge below, to mediate over the fact that Auke Stralen was his father's son, and would never come to anything but ruin. From this contemplation he rose toward evening. The wind, though it still blew strong, was steady, and the ship went bravely on. The crew were manning the rigging. The rescued Swedes gave a hand. Hanns was on the lookout and Auke was at the helm. They had just passed an island where huge piles of stone were shaping into embrasures and walls, and where pennant and bunting were flying from poles and masts, before them lay a swampy shore. On the right was the mouth of a broad river, into which the Frisian Vrow was standing.

"Where are we now, Auke?" asked Karl, holding his breath.

"If I read the chart right," answered Auke, "this must be the mouth of the Neva."

"I never heard of such a place in all my life," rejoined Karl, "nor any one who traded there."

"May be so," replied the skipper, "but there is a report that the Czer of Russia is building a town somewhere on this river, and perhaps he will trade with us."

"Trade with us!" cried Karl; "he will take our cargo, and make us work on the walls."

At this moment Hans cried out from the masthead:

"A town ahead, Captain, and a boat putting off."

The Czar Peter was in the midst of that work, which had been called the great enterprise of the modern world. Fins and Cossacks, Calmucks and Sweedes, were at work by thousands. Piles were sunk into acres of dismal swamps. Solid ground was formed here and there. A bay was excavated on the thewest. Half a dozen small houses had been erected, streets and squares were marked by lines of timber driven into the mud. French engineers English carpenters, and Dutch boat-builders superintended hordes of of wild Russians.

The Czar was in ill-humor. No bottom had been found for the piles on which the imperial palace was to rest. Bad news had come from the north. The soldiers grumbled to lose their beards. Sweden was raising another army. Peter the Great felt that all was growing bad, when into his quarters rushed an English shipcarpenter with the news:

"Please your majesty, there is a ship standing up the river."

"Dunder and blitzen!" sang out the rough Czar, with an oath that clung to him to the last, "say ye so?" The cap[illegible] of that ship is here. Get out my barge, man her, can brenzin, Cossacks, we will run down and welcome the first to St. Petersburg."

The gale was moderating, and the "Vrow," under bare poles, was steadying her course up the river, when Auke spied a Dutch built Zuyder Zee boat coming down; rowed by men in uniform and steered by a tall coxwain in pea jacket and checked shirt.

"Heave a rope!" he cried in sound Dutch, at the boat came alongside.

As no arms were seen among them, the rope was thrown. The steersman was the first on Board. Righting himself as he let go the rope, he seized Auke by both hands and exclaimed:

"Welcome to you, good Captain! Welcome to the port of St. Petersburg! The 'Frisian Vrow' is the first bark that ever sailed up the Neva, and henceforth she shall be duty-free, though she carry Swedes for a cargo."

"Good Mr. Russian," said Rarl Hoofdt, elbowing his way forward, 'we have a cargo of cheese and gin the best in Holland, and have missed our market in Revel through the folly of this young man, who would not take advice."

Silence!" thundered the steersman. "You are the fool! I will buy the whole cargo myself."

"His Majesty the Czar!" whispered one of the rowers, who wore a star on his breast.

Auke afterwards knew him to be the Prince Menzikoff; for his ship was brought to anchor in the bay, and Hans had the honor of dining at the chief wooden houses.

The whole cargo was bought at a price which satisfied even Karl; for Peter the First kept his promises. Though given to act like one who feared not God, neither regarded man, the great Czar understood the value of commerce to his rising city, and Auke, as the first trader, received under his hand a perpetual remission of all dues for his ship.

The "Frisian Vrow," on leaving port, received a salute of twent-one guns These honors affected no one so much as Karl Hoofdt. He had kept very quiet while in port, but came exultingly up to the young skipper, who stood camly smoking at the helm, as they steered out of the Neva, and clapping him vigorously on the shoulder, cried:

"Auke, we have a goood run by that west wind."

"Yes, mynheer," said Auke, "my mother's proverb has proved true. God's work hath sure wages."

"Thy mother is a prudent woman," replied Karl, "and I think thou wouldst make a prudent son-in-law."

Auke put away his pipe at this remark, and he and Karl conversed to their mutual satisfaction.

The "Vrow" made a prosperous run to Helsingfors, where the Swedes were landed, and then, with a heavy cargo of salt fish, the good ship sailed to Amsterdam.

The joy was great at home, the good vrow listening to Auke's story with tearful eyes; but a happy heart. The family gradually cast off poverty, as voyage after voyage was made to the rapidly rising city on the Neva.

How they were all provided for by this free-trade; how Auke and Joan were prosperously married; and how Karl magnified himself on that single voyage, are still subjects of local tradition.

Dutch sailors say that the "Frisian Vrow," heeled and toed, masted and rigged, so many times that there was not a splinter of original timber in her, put to sea for more than a hundred years and never made a bad voyage. However this may be, it is certain that she became the most famous of Holland ships, and that on the gable end of one of the old houses of Skipper's Lane in Amsterdam, there was to be seen, twenty years ago, the carvings of the "Frisian Vrow," with the words (in plat Dutch) underneath, "God's work hath sure wages."

In Milner's "Shores of the Baltic," there is given an account of the immunity for all dock and harbor dues forever, which Peter granted to the first vessel that reached St. Petersburg.

Miscellaneous.

Sam Lawson on Courtin'.

BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

"I' member I used to lead the singin' in them days, and Miry she used to sing counter, so we sot putty near together in the singers' seats; and I used to think Sunday mornin's when she come to meetin in her white dress and her red cheeks and her bonnet all tiped off with laylock, that 'twas for all the world jest like a June sunrise to have her come into the singers' seats. Them was the days that I didn't improve my privileges, boys," said Sam, sighing deeply. "There was times that ef I'd a spoke, there's no knowin, what might'nt' 'a' happened, 'cause you see, boys, I was better lookin' in them days than I be now. Now you mind, boys, when you grow up, ef you get to waitin' on a nice gal, and you're most' a mind to speak up to her, don't you go and put it off, 'cause ef you do, you may live to repent it.

"Wal, you see from the time that

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN

PALEMON JOHN, ... ::: Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C ., August, 4, 1870.

For terms and ... vertising rates, see first page.
We cannot ... tice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

☞ Wm. H. Bernard, Proprietor of the Star Advertising Agency, Wilmington, N. C., is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper at our lowest cash rates.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

As stated in another place, now, that the election is over, the North Carolinian will find more time to carry on the great work it espoused from the beginning. It is no man's "organ"; it never will be. Its best friend is the public. It has been made so by conscientiously seeking to serve it. It is cheap and full of reading matter. It is independent and honest. It follows principles, no matter where they lead. It is devoted to assisting in the development of the prosperity of this City and country, paying especial attention to our home affairs and business interests. No matter how fierce its contests it never slanders its enemies, and no matter how warm its affections it never unduly flatters its friends. It aims to be a respectable paper for gentlemen and ladies—one that no family circle may hesitate to receive.

Thus far these have been our endeavors and resolutions. We think we have succeeded, and while intrinsically they are nought to boast of, we believe them to be elements in American journalism that ought to be the common possession of all newspapers. As for the North Carolinian, we intend they shall be its badge of honor in the future as they have been in the past.

OBSERVATIONS ON POLITICS NO. 2.

In continuation of our subject we would remark that we as a re people in the habit of talking very boastfully of our republican institutions. Now in what does this superiority consist? Politics, simply politics. Other forms of government excuse the people from considering this subject. Louis Napoleon tells his thirty million Frenchmen to laugh, dance, sing, invent, dress, make parades, anything they please; but if they talk politics on the wrong side they shall go to prison. Politics in Itally means revolution. Politics in Russia means incendiarism and ten years in Siberia. Politics in Ireland is Fenianism and an English dungeon for all who are not Tories or Churchmen. Politics in England has always been wasted breath to nine-tenths of her people. But the peculiar and great gift of our Republican institutions to every American is politics. They open up every subject for universal discussion. They throw every measure of public policy out into the national arena for popular consideration. They give every man a concern in every enactment. They identify the interest of each with the welfare of the whole, and the interest of the whole with the welfare of the meanest citizen. They give every man something great to think of, something noble to care for, something grand to look after and live himself into. They lift the commonest citizen out of his belittleing associations and cramping conditions and petty, self-seeking life, and crowd his mind with great themes of national polity and economy, and stretch his sympathies to take in the interest and hopes of thirty millions of people, and make him think and feel and act as an American—a man with a nation dilating his heart and beating in his pulse and inspiring his brain. They give us an American manhood.

Politics is the great educational force in American life. More than churches, more than schools, more than literature, more than any other single influence it acts upon the mind and character of our people, awakening interest, setting the machinery of thought into motion, stirring the will, remoulding the character. It goes back of colleges and schools, and gives them a meaning and value they would not otherwise possess, and fires the heart of every youth in every seminary with an ambition that no difficulties can extinguish and no wet blankets quench.

Not enough do we look at this subject in this light. Think of the interest felt in the election to-day, and of the interest all over the land in the elections this fall, and how this interest is leading millions to think, and read, and hear and discuss the interest involved in them. Think of the papers printed, the speeches made, the argument put forth and the appeals based upon them. For the past two months in this State and for the next three all over the Union the country has been and will be one vast university in which over thirty millions of people are being drilled, disciplined and trained. What would such a campaign be if conducted on true principles? A national education.

Instead of abandoning politics, then, or being indifferent to it, we ought to feel the deepest interest in the subject, and engage in it conscienciously and intelligently. Thus shall we correct its evils and educate ourselves.

It is stated that the national debt of France is more than eight times greater than that of Prussia.

The debt of Prussia may be represented, in round numbers, as $326,000,000, while that of France is as high as $2,767,000,000. The administration of the Prussian Government is cheaper than that of any other government in Europe, proportionately to the population and the service rendered.

A Western editor strikes the name of two subscribers from his list because they were hung. He was compelled to be severe, because he did not know their present addresses.—*Exchange.*

We struck one off the other day because a man, having taken it out of the office regularly over a year, refused to pay for it on the plea that he "hadn't subscribed for it."

TO WHAT EXTENT EUROPEAN ... WILL THE PRESENT WAR INFLUENCE ... PRICES OF PRODUCE.

There can be no doubt but that the war which has so suddenly broken out between France and Prussia will have a considerable effect upon the prices of breadstuff and provisions in this country; and it will be well for the farmer to be on the alert to reap his due portion of the benefits which legitimately belong to him in the advanced prices which are perfectly sure to come. In alluding to to this subject the Agricultural Editor of the Baltimore *American* says:

Much speculation is evinced as to the probable length and extent of the war, the general impression being that it will be sharp and decisive, and that one or two battles will be quickly fought and won, and a stop then be put to the dire fray; but the result is beyond the ken of man—it may be known ere this reaches the eye of our readers, or it may continue for years if not speedily finished. The probabilities are that other nations may soon be brought into the vortex and a general war, embracing all the great nations of Europe, be the result. The principals are undoubtedly the two greatest military powers of Europe, and are evidently prepared with all the newest inventions of the destructive art to deal the heaviest blows against each other. The greatest interest, however, that we have in the matter is in its effects upon our home affairs, whilst of course every individual cannot but have his own wishes in regard to the success or defeat of one or the other of the belligerent nations.

Although the general trade between the United States and the nations now at war cannot but be interrupted and embarrassed, still the results will eventually, if not immediately, be in favor of our national interests, and particularly to those of agriculture. England is one of our best customers for bread and meat, and for the products of the dairy, as well as our cotton, but these products are not alone supplied from this side of the water. The nations now warring are the principal sources of her European supplies, for France as well as Germany frequently has an overplus for the wants of her own people, for which she finds a market in England. This, however is not the case this year, for it is very certain that her crops are quite short, and not sufficient for her own support. We, therefore will doubtless have an abundant market opened to us, both in England and France, for all the edible productions we can possibly spare. Let the farmers therefore be on the alert to watch the march of events, to take advantage of the circumstances as they may arise, to obtain the best prices for their products. We advise them to have their grain threshed out as early as they conveniently can, so as to throw it into market at the shortest notice. The crop of wheat throughout the country has this year been, according to our observation and belief, decidedly less than an average one, and whilst that of last year was large, still the cheapness of the price caused immense shipments of it to Europe, and the shortness of our corn crop also caused an unusual amount of it to be used for home consumption, thus probably leaving but a very small quantity on hand at the present time, but with an excellent prospect of large corn and oat crops, by which we may have much of the present wheat crop to spare for exportation.

A CONFESSION.

James E. Boyd, the Democratic Candidate for the House in Alamance County, and some seven other prominent citizens of the same County, have published the following card, confessing the existence of and their connection with the Ku-Kluk-Klan. The efforts made by Gov. Holden are already bringing forth fruit.

Alamance County, July 28th, 1870.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Alamance County, do hereby acknowledge that we have been members of an organization in said County known to the members thereof as the "White Brotherhood," or "Constitutional Union Guard." This organization in the outset, as we understood it, was purely political and for the mutual protection of the members thereof and their families; but since joining, we have been pained to know that while the objects of the organization were to attain certain political ends the means used and restored to were such as would shock a civilized and enlightened people. And we hereby publicly and independently dissolve our connection with this organization, and call upon upright law-abiding citizens everywhere to do the same thing knowing as we do, that unless the crimes which have been committed by this organization, can be put a stop to and the organization itself broken up, civil liberty or personal safety are at an end in this country, and life, property or any thing else will soon be at the mercy of an organized mob.

We intend to see that the signs, grips and pass-words of this organization are fully exposed, together with the plans of operations, &c., so that people everywhere may see with their own eyes. In making these confessions we have implicated no one but ourselves, but we hope that our friends will take warning from what has transpired within the last few days, and immediately withdraw from organizations such as we have mentioned, and assist us and all other good citizens in restoring peace and good order in our County.

SENATOR MORTON ON THE SITUATION

Senator Morton, of Indiana, recently made an elaborate speech at Terre-Haute, upon the prospects of the fall campaign over the country. He took a cheerful view of the Republican situation and predicted that the people would endorse Congress. He cited the fact that the internal revenue receipts have increased $32,000,000, and the customs $19,000,000 since Gen. Grant's inauguration over the previous sixteen months. Our expenses have been lessened $50,000,000, the debt reduced $146,000,000, and the taxes reduced $80,000,000. All these things, the Senator thinks, will commend the Republican Party to the people, and enable it to hold its ground.

A western editor, recently married, believes that "everybody should live on the sunny side of their houses as much as possible, and allow the sun's genial rays to penetrate the rooms."—*Exchange.*

Just at this time the people here-about are hunting up the shady sides of their houses and trying to keep out the sun without stopping the current of air.

Correspondence.

From Boston.

Boston July 28, 1870.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

Weather here very warm. Two weeks absence of rain, makes the earth dry, and crops wither. Our Rail Roads and Steamers carry to hills and along shores, thousands of the citizens and tens of thousands of school-boys and girls, to enjoy the felicities of New England country life. Streets are less crowded, and churches bare of pew occupants, and many closed entirely—the latter the more wealthy class. To change, is rest. All people need winding up occasionally—this is only receiving in part what is lost by hard and continuous work.

For myself I best like home in warm weather. I can trim to circumstances there much better than in the house of another, though far away. Some folks like home best, others don't. Few there are who travel to see—many do so to be *seen*. A position of mere display is a hard one to fill, hard on health and unmerciful on one's earnings. Newport is reported full and gay. Is it healthy pastime, or an outlet of wholesale decay? Possibly it fills a use in the wonderful compound, we call human life. Detatch from life its superfluities, and they compose all our universal wants of our existence, and money capital shrinks to nothing or nearly so. Money depends for its value, not so much on real, as unreal things. Art has its charms, but it is costly. A laborer earns yearly one hundred and fifty dollars, and lays aside fifty as capital, and is glad thereof—a full fledged Newporter, spends sixty thousand in a season, one climbs up—the other is on the descending scale, one earns wages, the other spends wages. But between the two the world seems to wag on, hence, we will not praise unduly him that earns, or criticise him that spends, for both are essential. Fortunes go as the wheel goes, round and round.

Northern spinners begin to figure on the increasing cotton crop. If the closing season foots up three millions two hundred thousand bales, (3,200,000,) with an average of chances, the new crop will reach three and three-fourth million bales, (3,750,000) and with their crop, it is calculated rates in northern parts, will touch 15 cents per lb. With the promise of a large crop, speculators will buy shy, the very reverse of what they done early in the season now closing. The staple cotton is first getting into position again, and its value in the market less penetrating than for the past few years. It is very gratifying to the north, to see the South putting on the new order of things—falling into line, with shoulder to wheel, lifting her part, to swell the products of American Industry. Nothing commands the approbation of the world so much as the constant Industry of a nation. Idleness has no part to perform, where a people are busy getting a living.

W. S.

From Washington.

The sale of stamps by the Revenue Bureau for the month of June was as follows: Tobacco stamps, 13,877,670; value, $2,889,564 76. Distilled spirits stamps, 429,600; value, $3,712,685. Miscellaneous and adhesive stamps, 38,405,692; value, $1,396,551 65. Beer stamps, 2,563,817; value, $885,098 93. Grand total, 55,216,229; value, $8,856,837 74.

The Committee on Retrenchment will probably be called together after the hot weather is over, to look into various matters which require investigation. From present appearances, it seems likely the New-Orleans Custom-House will receive a large share of the Committees' attention.

Controller Hulburd has called upon all the members of Congress in the States entitled to additional circulation under the new Currency law asking for information as to the towns where new banks are needed, their population and the amount of circulation required.

The steadily increasing appropriations for the Department of Agriculture are a good illustration of the way in which such institutions flourish. The Department was organized in 1862, and the appropriation for the first year was 23,000. For the coming year it is $185,280.

The funeral of Mr. Alexander J. Otocha took place on Sunday, in Washton. Mr. Otocha was a firm friend of Santa Anna, and during Mr. Polk's Administration was frequently employed in negotiations with Mexico, and was instrumental, in a large degree, in negotiating the treaty of Gaudolupe Hidalgo.

By direction of Secretary Boutwell, a circular letter of instructions has been addressed to all special agents, requiring them to prosecute with vigor all violations of the Revenue and Customs laws, and distinctly laying down the doctrine that the recovery of the money of which the Government has been defrauded is an object of secondary importance, but that the punishment of the offenders is what the Department most earnestly desires.

Secretary Boutwell and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have decided to use one uniform lock upon all bonded warehouses, distilleries and customs offices. The patent to be adopted will be determined by a commission, to be hereafter appointed by the Secretary. It is proposed to have the new locks placed in use by the 1st of October, when the new Tax and Tariff law goes into effect.

The President stated that he did not intend to appoint a Solicitor-General at present (perhaps not until Congress assembles in December next) and increase the pay of the office. He says he cannot get the right kind of a man to take the office at $7,500 a year. If it was a Cabinet office they would accept the place for the honor, but a first-class lawyer would not accept the place. He had not yet been able to get a man to accept it who could contend against such men as Evarts, O'Connor, Fields, etc., in our Courts. Such a man he was most desirous to have take the place.

Foreign News.

In the British House of Commons, in reply to the demand for the *Alabama* correspondence, Mr. Gladstone stated that the negotiations stood where they did eighteen months ago, and that America having declined the offer made by England, the next advance was due from the United States.

Revolution is imminent in Italy. A secret deposit of arms has been discovered in Genoa, and several seizures of guns and ammunition have been made. The Pope is represented as seriously alarmed at the projects of France and the plots of the party of action.

Ninety persons were killed and many wounded by an explosion in a colliery, on Tuesday, at Llansamlet, Wales.

The Bank of England has increased the rate of interest of five per cent.

The War News.

From the papers of the 27 we learn that the excitement in England, occasioned by the publication of the secret treaty between France and Prussia, continues to increase. Nearly all the journals of yesterday treat the matter as a fact proved, and the *Times* says "France must explain this offensive treaty." It is the opinion of many that the treaty will be made a pretext for intervention in favor of England. The subject was again introduced in Parliament last night. In the Lords, Earl Granville said that, in an interview with the French Ambassador, had yesterday afternoon, the latter affirmed that the treaty originated with Bismarck, but that, being rejected by both parties, it never had a serious basis. The attitude of Ireland is also commented on in the London papers. The sympathy with French is attributed to Catholicism, and the hatred of German Protestanism. The news from Berlin received in London is meager, owing to close watch being kept on the telegraph by the German authorities. Frankfort-on-the-Main has been designated, it is said, as the Prussian head-quarters.

A Prussian reconnoissance at the town of Niederbronn, twenty-six miles northwest of Stratsbourg, is said to have been successfully repelled by the French, under Gen. Bernio. A Bavarian officer was killed, and two made prisoners. French gun-boats, to operate on the Rhine and other Prussian rivers, are being taken across country from Marseilles in sections. Another council of Ministers was held at St. Cloud, yesterday, at which the Emperor prreided. The Paris Press complains of the rigor with which Frenchmen in Germany are treated, while he reverse is the case in France. Napoleon is reported to have said that the only end to the war is a victory for France. The early evacuation of Rome by the French troops is considered certain. The French force at Thionville is estimated at 80,000 men. Persons residing under the walls of Paris have been notified to quit their houses.

Denmark has issued a proclamation of neutrality in the coming struggle. Sailors and pilots, subjects of Denmark, are warned against giving aid to either of the belligerents.

From papers of the 28th we have a rumor of an engagement on Tuesday from Paris, in which "thirty Germans were killed and eighty were made prisoners without loss to the French." No place is mentioned, however. *La Liberte* reports that the Prussians have evacuated Weisserbillig, and have only two squadrons of cavalry at Neves. Also, that they are concentrating at Mayence, where King William arrived on Tuesday night. A dispatch from Treves states that the French violated the neutrality of Luxembourg, a party of a hundred men crossing the boarder singing the Marseillaise. The Empress has been made Regent of France, to serve while the Emperor is off to the war. Ninety thousand men of the contingent of 1869 have been called out. The Bishops have been called upon, through a circular from the Prime Minister, to offer prayers for the success of the cause of France. She places "her chief, and the noble infant who goes to battle at such tender age, under the protection of Him who holds in his hands the fate of battles, and the destinies of peoples."

The papers in the several capitals continue to comment on the proposed secret treaty offered by France to Prussia, which has recently been made public. All the French organs represent that it was proposed by Napoleon merely to test Bismarck. The *Journal Officiel* says that after the treaty of Prague, in 1866, Bismarck and the French Ambassador had several conferences in Berlin, on the subject of a project of an alliance; that some of the ideas expressed in the London *Times* story were there advanced, but the French Government had no knowledge of the project described; and that the Emperor rejected all the propositions then discussed. The London *Times*, in an article yesterday, says its publication of the proposed secret treaty has secured the nectrality of Belgium, which before was liable to violation at any moment. Late dispatches announce that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs positively denies that France has entertained the idea of annexing Belgium.

From the papers of the 29th we learn that the French Emperor left St. Cloud, yesterday, for the seat of war. He was accompanied "deeply moved," parted with them at the railway station, and afterward proceeded, with the ladies of her Court, to the Chapel of Notre Dame des Victoires, where she placed votive lamp, similar to the one placed in the same chapel at the beginning of the Italian was. In some quarters it is asserted that Prince Napoleon is going on a secret mission to Denmark. The Emperor, before, he left, had a very friendly interview with the Spanish Minister. A letter signed by Napoleon has been addressed to the commander of the National Guard, expressing his confidence in the home troops to protect Paris and the Empress. The *Moniteur du Soir* of yesterday says the movement of the troops denoter immediate and decisive action. A congratulatory address has been sent by the Empress to the sailors of the Baltic fleet. The Government adheres to its original design of excluding all officers, including American, even of the highest rank, from the army lines. Abdel Kader has volunteered in the French Army.

The secret is still discussed by the Press of the Continent. It is announced by the Prussian Government that the Benedetti autograph in the treaty can be seen by callers at the Foreign Office. A correspondent writing to the *Independance Belge* from Berlin vouches for the fact as first published, says that the treaty is in the possession of Prussia, and adds that France, having often demanded its return and been refused, now goes to war. Dispatches from Berlin state that this treaty is not the only one on file of the kind; that another document is in existence which shows that Napoleon opened similar objectionable negotiations in reference to Switzerland. Bismarck, in a later dispatch, fully confirms the authenticity of the treaty as published, and stater that ever since 1866, France has tempted Prussia with offers of territory at the expense of Belgium.

From the papers of the 30th we learn the Prussians are making heavy requisitions on the country occupied; horses are being taken from farmers, trees cut down, and the standing crops trampled upon. Prussian prisoners thus far captured have been sent to Orleans. There are no signs of the German army in any force in front of Metz. During a storm on Thursday night the head-quarters of the division Lorencez was struck by lightning and three French officers injured.

The return of Gen. Le Brun from the frontier is sain to have hastened the departure of Napoleon to the front. Prince Napoleon will serve on the Emperor's staff. French troops are moving to the north-east of Metz.

Napoleon, upon assuming command of the army, issued an address which is given in full in our dispatches. The list of French fortresses which have been placed in a state of readiness for offence or defence is also given. Proclamations declaring the departments of Moselle, Haut Rhon and Bas Rhin in a state of siege, were officially promulgated yesterday.

A Berlin dispatch gives an account of a skirmish at Volkinger, in which a small force was engaged. The French retired with the loss of one officer and eight men. The affair is deemed a victory for Prussia. Prussia has, like France declined to allow foreign military officers at the army head-quarters. It is thought in Berlin that Belgium has been enlightened as for the designs of France by the publication of the secret treaty, and made to understand that, if Germany is conquered by France, she is lost. Bismarck, it is said, has submitted to the Government at Florence proofs of the double dealing of Napoleon toward Italy. The Prussian Ambassador at London yesterday made public the statement that in in 1866 France offered Prussia 300,000 men to use against Austria in return for the territory between the Rhine and the Moselle. The rejections of these offers, it is said, caused France to sympathize with Austria.

From the papers of Aug. 1 we learn that in a recent speech Mr. Gladstone tok up the war question, and after regretting that he could not confine himself to peaceful topics, he asked could anything be more deplorable than the spectacle of nations of the highest civilization, and with institutions nearly perfect, rushing into conflict and mutual slaughter. He defined the position of England to be that her first idea is neutrality and her second preparation for the worst. He explained that her neutrality was neither indifference nor selfish isolation, but was dictated by the necessity of mitigating the evils of the war, of confining them to the smallest circle, and retaining the power to intervene at the proper moment. Nothing would be done to forfeit the friendship of either belligerent, and nothing omitted to retain their confidence, in order to avail herself of the first opportunity for renewing efforts at mediation. A Paris dispatch of yesterday says the War Office had received no advices of an engagement or any movement of troops up to 1 P. M. on Saturday. The same dispatch says the skirmish of the 26th ult. gave some indication of the relative merits of the Cassepot rifle and the needle-gun, the Prussian bullets fell a hundred metres short in a range of 800 metres, while the French killed several Prussians at the same time.

From papers of Aug. 2, we learn that the Prussians have mined the Rhine's banks.

Prince Napoleon departs shortly for the Baltic.

The French remain in Rome until September.

It is reported that England intends occupying Antwerp.

There are rumors of fighting near Forbach.

A special to the *Herald* says that the French lost twenty, and the Prussians seven, at Saarbruck.

Bismarck has issued a circular to diplomats at neutral courts, wherein, among other things, he says that Napoleon has constantly tempted Prussia. Prussia remained honest; but for the sake of peace it was thought best to encourage Napoleon in his designs, and a note implying approval was returned. Time was counted on to revolutionize France and extinguish the scheme—hence the long delay and silence.

Austria is organizing a formidable army. Archduke Albrecht, whose sympathy with France is notorious, is in supreme command.

The Hungarian Chambers have also voted extraordinary credits.

Sweden is arming, and will co-operate with Denmark. Had France allowed the Prussia schemes, Sweden and Denmark would not have been free to-day.

Duke Codore is now in Stockholm on a special mission from France.

The French government requires passports from all persons entering or leaving France.

The French bank discount is five per cent.

How to Treat Watches.

It is not so much parsimoniousness as carelessness, that causes the ruin of thousands and thousands of watches, many of them of considerable value and often true paragons in their works.

If a man is careless with his watch, which cost him $30, $50, $100 or $200, is he likely to be careful with himself and with others?

His pills, his powders and his drops, though microscopically small, have often a great effect; we praise him, we esteem him as our friend; but is not he our *better* friend he who teaches how to remain sound, well and free from pain without medicine?

It is better to have the watch carefully going, than not.

The frequent turning of the hands occasions wear on most watches, and the change in the fluidity of the lubricator by having the movement sometimes going and sometimes at rest, produces great irregularity in the going rate.

2. Wind it daily as nearly as possible at the same time.

3. Wind slowly but steadily and feel if it is enough, for many watches have no stopwork.

The air induces the evaporation of the lubricator, (no evaporation in vacuum) and it attacks, corrodes, rusts the watch parts, even the hardest tempered and most perfectly polished steel parts.

4. Open the watch as seldom as posible for air and dust are destructive.

5. Never expose your watch to any magnetical or electro—magnetical influence; for it is now at present often a matter of wonder how some parts conld have become magnetical.

Be particularly careful to have the tube of the key clear. More watches require cleaning from this than from all other causes.

6. Keep your watch always in a situation where it cannot become very cold; but if it happens to get cold, do not wind it while cold, for the main spring is apt to break then.

7. All subtile machinery must be kept clean from dust; first of all watches and clocks, but how often and at what intervals cannot well be defined, as this point depends greatly on the treatment and the character of the work. *Fully nine tenths of the watches are ruined in disregard of this.* "We dislike having our watches disturbed as long as they run well." We reply: good watches by careful treatment cannot help going well till their last breath is gone; till the movement is *irrecoverably* destroyed. Regular treatment, cleaning and lubricating by a first class workman included, will extend the life time to a wonderful extent. After much reflection we consider that the watch can be ruined in less than 20 years, which properly treated would reach the age of a century in tolerably fine order. Not all parts of the work need lubricating and cleaning with equal frequency on account of the vast difference in the rapidity of their motion. It may be set down that the escapement requires fully four attendances while the rest of the work does one. And this can be done for a trifle in about ten minutes.

8. Damp and moist air is also very destructive, and on no account open a watch under such circumstances, for it will rust the steel parts and affect other metal, as stated above.

9. Don't use an ill fitting key or you may break the ratchet, or the click, or the click spring, or the watch might slip out of your fingers.

10. In winding mind nothing else but your watch.

11. If you expose your watch to a warmth of over 90° Fahrenheit, the oil *if it is the best*, will evaporate, it being volatile then; in consequence the lubricated parts become dry, and the friction will act on the oil, and will thus soon destroy the delicate pivots and pinions.

12. The ruin of any watch is astonishingly accelerated by using it in the clothes of laborers while working.

Tempature,—Cold causes watches to gain, heat to lose. This should be remembered as it will obviate much unnecessary regulating. Chronometer Balances, or as some term them Compensation Balances counteract this effect, but watches supplied with them and *adjusted to heat and cold*, are expensive; if not thus adjusted they are humbugs.

Position,—This also is a fruitful source of difference in the going rate of watches. The amount of difference is generally in an inverted ratio with the mechanical quality of the movement. Usually, but by no means in all cases, when a watch hangs it runs slower than when placed horizontally.

Now these rules although true and candid, cannot all be itemized so as to lie open to every one's understanding, in a newspaper paragraph. They are the fruit of a long persevering experience however, and a sound and deep knowledge in the sience of horology.

Position. In view of durability it is best to have the watch alternately face up and face down, laying horizontally. The most perfect way for expensive watches would be to wear them daily about 15 hours vertically, and the rest of time half the period face up and half face down The change could be made monthly.

Henry Zuppinger.

A "humane" gentleman of Springfield, Mass., broke up a prize-fight on Wednesday last by whipping the combatants until the seconds threw up their sponges and retired from the scene of the conflict.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Governor of North Carolina.

Executive Department of N. C., Raleigh, July 27, 1870.

WHEREAS, Information has been received at this Department that one ALLEN CARTER, charged with murder in the county of Stanley, has made his escape therefrom and is now at large, and supposed to be beyond the limits of the State:

Now, therefore, I, W. W. HOLDEN, Governor of the State of North-Carolina, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and safe delivery of the said ALLEN CARTER to the Sheriff of said county.

Done at our city of Raleigh, this the 27th [L. S.] day of July, 1870, and in the 95th year of our Independence.

W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

By the Governor:

C. W. Horner, Private Secretary, *pro tem.*

DESCRIPTION.

Allen Carter is about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 175 pounds, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair, and has a cataract over a portion of one of his eyes. Aug. 4-3t.

State of North Carolina } Superior Court
Chowan County } July 26th, 1870.

Wm. E. Bond Public Admiaistrator
Against
Chas. E. Johnson and Wife Francis, T. D. Mears and Wife Jane, Margaret Iredell, Cadwalader Iredell. G. J. McRee's children Frances J James, Anne J. Penelope and William, all of North Carolina, and Cadwalader Jones and wife Anna of South Carolina State.

Petition to make real estate assets for payment of debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Cadwalader Jones and wife Anna two of the defendents in this action, reside beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the North Carolinian, a Newspaper published in the town of Elizabeth City, notifying the said Cadwalader Jones and wife Anna, of the filing of this petition, and that they appear at the office of the Clerk of this Court at the Court House in Edenton within thirty days after the expiration of the time of publication and answer the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

WM. R. SKINNER,
Clerk Sup. Court of Chowan county.
Aug. 4th, 1870-6t.

WANTED.

$500,00 to meet our creditors. Will those who owe us please remember that upon them we must rely. If the amount due is small, cents make the dollars.

GRUMBEIN & CO.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 28, 1870.

DENTAL NOTICE.

As I will leave Elizabeth City on the 19th of August for a trip North, to be absent until the 22nd of September, I give this notice that persons wishing work done may not be disappointed I may be found during business hours at my office in the North Carolinian building Northeast corner of Main and Road Streets.

I. T. ANDREWS.
July 28th, 1870-4t.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY

IN ELIZABETH CITY—FOR SALE.

All or a part of lot No. 517, one of the most desirable locations in Elizabeth City.

I will sell the entire lot containing 4 acres, or one acre of the same with 210 feet on Road Street, or the one half acre upon which are a two-story dwelling with 5 rooms, closet and attic, a kitchen, granary, smokehouse and other out houses.

Upon this lot is a choice variety of apple, peach, plum, quince, cherry, pear and fig trees (15 or 20 of the latter now full of fruit); also Scuppernong, Catawba and Isabelle grape vines now full of fruit.

The yard is well shaded, and the drinking water is excellent. The neighborhood is one of the best in the place. Satisfactory title and immediate possession given at one days notice, with no exception of growing crop. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine for themselves.

FRANK VAUGHAN.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 28, 1870.

NEW WATCH MAKER SHOP.

The undersigned has opened a new Watch Makers Shop in his Photographic Gallery over Dr. Butts Drug Store in Elizabeth City, N. C., where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the line of repairing Watches, Jewelry, Chronometers, also Gold and Silver plating done in the best style. All work guaranteed. Having had fifteen years extensive praetice in the business I flatter myself to be able to give entire satisfaction. All I ask is a trial.

J. L. WINNER.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 28, 1870.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

I wish to announce to the citizens and vicinity, that I have reduced the prices of Photographs. I wish it understood that I do not do this because I have opposition for I have none, and besides I only charged Norfolk prices before, but do this so every one who wants pictures will be able to get them. I have reduced the prices 50 cts. on a dozen, 50 cts. on ½ dozen and 25 cts. on ¼ dozen. Hoping to get a fair share of public patronage, and I will make the pictures just as good as I have before and spare no pains in suiting my customers with good work. I have been in the Photograph business over ten years and flatter myself that I can do as good work as can be done anywhere.

J. L. WINNER,
Photographer.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 28, 1870.

BOOK BINDING.

Paper Ruling and Blank Book Manufacturing in all its branches.

Having bought the Book Bindery, Tools, Fixtures, &c., so long and favorably known as the "Norfolk Journal Bindery" and having increased my facilities, I am now prepared to do *Book Binding* in all its Branches

Ledgers, Journals, Day and Cash Books, Record Books, Court Dockets, Minute Books, and all other Books for Merchants, Bankers, Lawyers, County Clerks, and others ruled to order and bound in the most substantial manner at prices which I will guarantee to give satisfaction.

Also Music, Magazines, Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., &c., bound and re-bound.

Parties throughout Eastern North Carolina who favored the firm of CLARK & WALTERS before the war are invited to renew their patronage.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to
Address, JOHN WALTERS,
10 Roanoke Avenue,
Norfolk, Va.

Refers by permission to
Col. W. Lamb, President 1st. National Bank Norfolk.
Col. J. W. Hinton, Col. E. C. Lindsey, J. W. Grandy, Esq., of Millar Grandy & Roberts.
July 28th, 1870-6m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SICKNESS, PAIN AND DEATH.

Legitimately result as penalties for violations of natural laws, from which none escape.

The faded cheek, the pale and wan feature, the dull eye, the clouded intellect, the deep heaving sigh, the feeble and emaciated frame, the dejected brow, the tottering gate, all indicate previous transgression of law. Knowing that "procrastination is the thief of time," all intelligent beings apply for some remedy as soon as circumstances permit; while those who do not act upon the principle that "delays are dangerous," generally linger, lose more *time* and pay more *money*.

Thousands of mothers and daughters, in all stations and conditions of life, are suffering, lingering and dying from the effects of some dreaded and dreadful

FEMALE COMPLAINT,

That claims its victims throughout the length and breadth of our land.

Many females suffer in some way at each monthly period; some girls are in great peril at the commencement of menstruation, while older ones dread its decline at the "turn of life." Sometimes the menstrual flow is too much, or too little, or may be attended with pain; may be irregular or entirely checked, or changed in appearance, attended with other distressing sympeoms. Leucorrhœa, or the "Whites," frequently drains the system, or ulceration of the womb may create pain and cause rapid prostration.

Falling of the womb is an exceedingly common complaint, giving much trouble and distress, which, under ordinary treatment, is difficult to cure.

Hysteries, Green Sickness, Irritability of the Womb, and other serious and fatal complaints follow the female sex throughout life. Lives there a medical gentleman who has or can relieve the fair sex of the above troubles? Not many. Is there no combination remedial agents that will come to her rescue? We answer, Yes.

ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS,

The only acknowledged Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator known, will cure all complaints above mentioned in an incredibly short time. The Bitters at once arouses, strengthens and restores the womb to its natural condition, removing obstructions, relieving pain and regulating the monthly period. Yonder stands a pale, feeble and languid girl, just bursting into womanhood; she is the pride of all, but hark! she silently steals a pickle, eats chalk, or a slate pencil; no appetite for food; she turns with a dull eye and seeks solitude; her eye no longer sparkles; her merry laugh is no longer heard ringing through the air; she mopes about with bloodless lips and gums, with headache, palpitation, constipation, swimming of the head, cold feet and hands, melancholy; she has a coated tongue, offensive breath, and a host of other evils too numerous to mention.

When neglected all these symptoms become aggravated, there is sick stomach, heartburn, a dark line settles under the eyes, the legs and ankles are swollen, the hair loses its gloss and falls off, there is brittleness and splitting of the finger-nails, swollen abdemen, extreme nervousness, fretfulness, pains and aches, dry cough, Hysterical Fits, rapid prostration, epilepsy and death! If you, or any of your friends, are thus afflicted, send at once for a Bottle of English Female Bitters and be cured. Its effects are magical in such complaints. Surely no mother will postpone and delay this duty until

DEATH IS AT THE DOOR.

In all these complaints the system evidently shows a want of red blood, and Mr. Churchill, in his work on Diseases of Females, says: "Bearing in mind that the blood is remarkably deficient in red corpuscles, and the known property of *iron* to correct this condition, theory suggests it as the most to be relied on, the best of which is the Citrate." Citrate of Iron enters largely into the composition of English Female Bitters, combined with powerful vegetable tonics of rare qualities.

Among the mountains of Tennessee and the piney woods of Mississippi, is found a certain hard and flinty root, which has been in secret use by some old midwives for many years, possessing magic powers in regulating and restoring all females suffering with any affection of the womb. This root we have obtained, gave it a fair test in our practice and it is now one of the principle ingredients in these Bitters. Other powerful uterine and general tonics also enter into its composition. We also add Leptandra or Black root, sufficient to act upon the liver and keep the bowels open.

BLOOMING YOUNG GIRLS,

Middle-aged matrons, those at the critical period, and the aged grandmother, are all cured by the use of our English Female Bitters, now prescribed and used by physicians all over the country.

If you are troubled with Falling of the Womb, attended with a sense of weight and bearing down pain in the back and side, and other attendant evils, English Female Bitters will give entire relief.

Those at the "turn of life," mothers after confinement, and all others (male or female) who are convalescents from any protracted or debilitating complaint, who gain strength slowly, and whose digestion is slow and imperfect, will find these Bitters the very thing their system demands. It gives a powerful appetite, aids and assists digestion, arouses the liver, strengthens mentally and physically, and fills the whole system with pure crimson blood coursing through its channels.

COMMON GROG-SHOP BITTERS.

Empty Bitter Bottles, of various styles, can be found around almost every dwelling and cabin throughout the land: Their taste is pleasant, and are *advertised* to cure almost every disease, while the manufacturers *know* they possess no medicinal properties whatever. They are so many disguises for *exceedingly common beverages* which do not, nor cannot possibly cure any one.

Beware of these pleasant bitters in quart bottles, they contain a sting for your vitals, and he who buys them carries a "toper's" grog into his house. One man who knows nothing about medicina, says his big bottles of common stuff will cure chills and fever, rheumatism and consumption; another, whose bottle is very fancy, cures all impurities of the blood, makes old men young, casts out devils, restores sight to the blind, and numerous other miracles; while yet another, who presumes every man a drunkard, proposes to cure colic, ingrowing nails, yellow fever, heart disease and love-sick maidens!! We know they make no such cures, we know the people at large are deceived and swindled, and as we desire to ventilate these common humbugs, make the following challenge to one and all:

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

That *one tablespoonful of* ENGLISH FEMALE Bitters contains as much medicinal properties as *one bottle* of any of the pleasantly tasted common advertised bitters of the day! The medical profession to decide the question. Be it understood that English Female Bitters is not a beverage, but it is a powerful Iron and Vegetable Tonic combined, curing long standing chronic female complaints in every direction.

Put up in large bottles at $1.50 per bottle, or six bottles for $8.00, and sold by druggists and merchants everywhere.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Prop'r's.
Memphis, Tenn.

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S BUCHU.

The best and cheapest combination for all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder ever offered to the public. It is prepared by regular physicians and used by the profession.

Price $1 or, six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists and merchants everywhere.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO.,
Memphis, Tenn.
Aug. 4th, 1870-4m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

The next session will begin approx.

The entire expenses for [illegible]

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1870.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisements this issue:
Sickness, Pain and Death.
Court Notice.
A Proclamation.
Lumber.

Local and Personal.

☞ Gen. RANSOM, of Northampton was in town over Sunday.

☞ The weather now is delightful—quite in contrast with the past few weeks.

☞ The Card from our Jamesville correspondent came too late. It will appear in our next issue.

☞ The communication of "Occasional," from Windsor, will appear next week.

☞ Patronize the "boot black"—little JIMMY FORBES. He may be found on the streets at all times ready

"To give a shine,
For half'a dime."

☞ "Student" asks us who first discovered the velocity of light? It was one VON BOEMER, an eminent Danish astronomer. Light moves at the rate of about 200,000 miles per second.

☞ It is easy for a doughty knight to set up a man of straw and run a tilt against it. But even if he comes out a conquerer from the encounter, is there much glory in the victory? Does "Anti-Radical" understand.

☞ We have repeated complaints respecting the present location of the Market House. There is a growing public sentiment in favor of having it removed. Let the old one be taken down and a new and larger one built in a more central part of our town.

☞ The Steamer "Ella" on her excursion trip to Nag's Head will arrive here from Edenton on Saturday morning the 6th inst—at 4 o'clock A. M. and leave here at 6 o'clock the same morning. The Fare from Eliabeth City and return for a gentleman and lady will be $3. For a single ticket $2.

☞ It is said that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance and the price of good behaviour is general commendation, but the price of the NORTH CAROLINIAN is only *two dollars* a year.

☞ The communication "How to treat Watches" is from the pen of an old friend and neighbor of ours in Bloomsburg, Pa. He is a gentleman who with close study has had a large experience. His article cannot fail to be of interest to most of our readers.

☞ The "heated term" was greater than has been known for years, and yet we hear no fatal results. In the North the heat seems still more excessive than here. In the larger cities it is slaying its thousands. The Philadelphia papers give the number of deaths for the week ending July 23, at 601, an increase of 351 over the preceeding week, and 135 more than the corresponding week of last year. In New York the mortality is still more frightful.

☞ In the campaign just closed the NORTH CAROLINIAN has endeavored to be moderate, fair, and truthful. Its appeals have been made to mens reasons rather than their prejudices and passions. The editor has scorned the despicable tricks of the political demagogues. He has sought to pursue a manly, dignified, honorable course towards all. He feels that he has done his duty. Henceforth he will devote less attention to politics in its purely partisan sense, and more to the Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial interests of our City and District.

☞ "George town" has changed ownership—has passed out of the hands of our genial friend GEORGE W. CHARLES, Esq., into those of strangers. The sale was made on Thursday last to L. & W. BACHE of Wellsboro, Pa. "George town" is located in the North West part of Elizabeth City and consists of twelve houses and lots. The Messrs. BACHE likewise purchased several houses and lots on Mathew's street. They mean business—W. H. SMITH, Esq., also of Wellsboro, Pa., has purchased the forty acre Morgan farm adjoining the City on the North West.

☞ To our Coleraine correspondent we answer that to be true to our vocation we cannot gratify him. Journalists are the historians of the hour, and it is their duty to record facts, no matter for or against whom they tell. Sympathies are natural it is true, but they are very often dictated by a sentiment which may be right or wrong, and they are sometimes in direct conflict with the only permanent basis of intelligent opinion.

☞ A correspondent chides us for seeming to sympathise with Prussia in the quarrel between that Government and France. He says we should not forget the assistance rendered to America by France in the Revolution. To enable our friend to understand the question more clearly we call his attention to the following facts:

The French Bourbons—the elder and younger branches of the family—have shown their friendship for this country in both of our great wars—that of 1776 and that of 1861. Louis XVI. sent us military assistance in the war of the Revolution, and two of the Orleans Princes served in our army in the war against the Rebellion. But to the Napoleonic dynasty, as represented in the First and Second Empires, we cannot say we are much indebted. Napoleon 1. sold us Louisiana for a good round price, because he couldn't help it; and Napoleon III., during the late war, made repeated and determined attempts to form a military alliance against us, for our destruction. The Bourbons befriended us, and we must not lose sight of the fact; Napoleon tried to destroy us, and we have not forgotten it. Why should we feel very grateful to Napoleon for the services rendered us by the Bourbon family, which he has always persecuted?

☞ Mr. MORRIS VAUGHAN is putting up a new Store building on Road street

☞ Several days absence this week is our apology for the lack of editorial in this issue

☞ Mrs. GRICE, nearly opposite our office, has just put up a very neat new fence in front of her lot. A decided improvement.

☞ An example should be made of those boys in the habit of defacing and tearing down posters, hand bills, &c. It should be made an indictable offense.

☞ Senator POOL, Hon. C. L. COBB and C. W. GRANDY Jr., addressed the citizens of this place in the A. M. E. Church last evening.

☞ Our young friend THOS. COBB has brought us another curiosity from Nag's Head—one of those peculiar species of the crab called the "Sand Fiddler." It is still alive and apparently "doing well."

☞ To our friends North and South we say when you visit Norfolk be sure and stop at the Ocean House in Portsmouth. Its Proprietor will spare no effort to make you comfortable.

☞ In Norfolk the other day we made the acquaintance of B. M. WEIL, of the house of M. ROSENBERG. For his attention and courtesy he will accept our thanks.

☞ This is election day. Let all our friends turn out and vote the Republican ticket. The time for talking and writing has passed. The time for voting has come. It is the freeman's right—the freeman's duty. Let it be performed.

☞ We call special attention to the article on our last page this week in reference to "Earth Closets." The subject is one of much more importance than is generally supposed. Read the article.

☞ We hope the School Committee men of the several townships are taking effective steps towards securing suitable houses for the Public Schools. The law requires this duty of them.

☞ Our affable friend Capt. LYONS, of the safe sailing Schooner "Sue Cummings," will make an excursion to Beaufort, starting from this place on Saturday next at 8 o'clock A. M. Fare for the round trip $5.

☞ We entirely agree with a cotemporary that "it is a poor rule that won't work both ways." To illustrate his meaning we publish the following for the benefit of those most interested:

Landlord—Mr. Editor. I will thank you to say that I keep the very best table in the town.

Editor—I'll thank you to supply my family with board, gratis.

Landlord—I thought you were glad to get something to fill up your paper.

Editor—I thought you were glad to get somebody to fill your house! It's a poor rule that won't work both ways.

Exit landlord in a rage, threatning to have nothing more to do with the office.

Newbern is a compound word—thus, new-Berne.

Two fights in half an hour in Newbern. We surrender.

The Prince and Princess of Wales intend to vissit India in the fall of 1871.

Cathrine Beecher is 70 years of age; Alice Carey, 48; Fanny Fern, 60; and Harriet Beecher Stowe, 56.

Gen Sherman, during the absence of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, will act as Department Commander in Chicago.

A Wisconsin Landlord requested a boarder not to sleep with his boots on. The justly incensed free-m an shot him.

A Missouri paper announces that "eggs, butter, spring chickens, and greenbacks" will be taken on subscription.

Fashionable people in Dubuque, Iowa, get up a very attractive wedding card by appending the cheering intelligence, "Free whiskey."

A colored man who had killed a white man in Beaufort, S. C., has been found guilty of murder by a jury composed entirely of negroes.

A boy in Lima, Mich., ran away from school to go fishing and got drowned, thereby giving to school teachers a new point against the truants.

A man in Troy 103 years old, hauls a wagon about the streets in the capacity of scavenger. He is a French Canadian by birth, and his name is Pickard.

Many aspiring Western towns, which had been anticipating a very considerable increase of population by this year's census, have been awfully disappointed.

The women juries of Wyoming are not popular, because their sense of justice is too strong, and all rogues who pass under their jurisdiction are convicted, if guilty.

A very severe battle was fought last week between a herd of swine and a den of rattlesnakes on a farm near Columbus, Ohio. The former were victorious.

The recently-pardoned convicts from the New-Jersey State Prison, at Trenton, are represented, by an enthusiastic "local" of that city, as having left with "good characters and cheerful faces." Happy fellows.

A policeman in Bangor, Me., is said to have a dog who keeps him company on his watch every night. The faithful animal, after spending the day in his own way, invariably makes his appearance at his master's post at 9 o'clock in the evening.

The Californians are continually praising their genial climate, but here comes a report in one of their own papers of a frost in July, which killed all the vegetables and froze the ground to the depth of an inch. This occurred in Steptoe Valley.

A "Goodfellow" of Troy. N. Y., has invented a machine for cutting silk on the bias, so as to avoid any unecessary waste of material. Henceforth Mr. Goodfellow will be handed down to posterity as a "jolly goodfellow."

The Bloomsburg (Pa.,) *Columbian* says, that Sylvester Pursel, of Hemlock township, one of the model farmers, has left at that office several specimens of this wheat. The heads are about six inches long, and one of them contains eighty-eight grains. About half of it is bearded, and it runs so through the field. The berry is not very large, but produces the best of flour. The stalk is heavy.

The first colored juror was summoned on Tuesday last to serve at Quincy, Ill. When he made his appearance in Court, five jurors, already sworn in, jumped out of the bax and fled.

Mr. Jonathan Buxton, of Rhode Island died on Tuesday last, at the ripe age of ninety-nine years. He was born and lived the greater part of his life on the farm where he died.

The *Rocky Mountain News* tells of an enthusiastic young Missourian who, eulogizing the beauty of his "gal," said: "I'll be doggoned if she ain't as pretty as a red wagon!"

By the death of an English settler in California, two worthy young men at St. Louis, Mo., inherit a sum of $60,000, in cash and real estate. They are already the owners of a rope-walk.

"Backward, turn backward, oh, Time, in thy flight," we are led to exclaim over the following Romish intelligence: "The dogma of Infallibility was carried on Wednesday, by a vote of 450 to 80." Ah, but, there are *eighty* Galileos now exclaiming, "It does move!"

There are forty-seven newspapers published in Arkansas, of which only three are daily. In politics they are thus classified by one of the number: Twenty Democratic, eleven Republican, four liberal Republicans, eight Radical Republican and three independent.

A lady in Pennsylvania had her eyesight restored last week by an operation, after having been blind for several years. The first thing she did, after objects became visible, was to sit down and read a number of letters, which she presumed had been sent to her husband by ladies during her blindness. The feelings of the poor woman can be better imagined than described, when she found that her jealousy had been occasioned by a number of coal and washing bills.

A man named Thos. Sherwood, in Morgan County, Mo., filed a bill a few days ago for a divorce. He avers that his wife Julia has at divers times beaten and struck him and threatened to take his life; she has moreover turned him out-doors and refused to live with him, taking her leave of him with a blow upon the head with a stick of wood and the flourishing of a carving-knife, with which she declared she would kill him if he ventured to return. Poor man; let him have a divorce by all means.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

PENDLETON'S HOTEL, T. D. PENDLETON, Pro'r

B. F. Baxter, Norfolk; Dr. Jos. Baxter, Currituck; Geo. Newby, John Jarvic, Perquimans; Gen. Mat. Ransom, Jackson, N. C. Geo. Arps, Mr. Harrell Norfolk.

Temperature at Elizabeth City.

For the week ending July. 30.
REPORTED BY J. G. RUSSELL.

Thermometer on July, 24th 94° in shade.
July. 26d—72°
Average of the week taken three times a day—at 6 A. M. and 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M. 83°

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Beef Hams—Dried, ₰ lb.	30
" Fresh "	10 @ 15
Bacon...Clear side ₰ lb	20
" Rib side	18
" Shoulder	16
" Hams, country	18 @ 20
" " sugar cured	20 @ 22
Butter—Country	25 @ 30
" N.Y. State	45 @ 50
Beeswax—₰ lb	25 @ 30
Beans...white Navy, "	2,50
Cement—₰ bbl.	2,50 @ 3,00
Corn—new, ₰ bu.	1,00
Cheese—₰ lb	25
Chickens—Spring ₰ pair	40 @ 50
Cotton yarn—₰ block	2,00
" in seed, ₰ lb	12
" in bale, "	12
" in lint, "	17
Peaches—Dried, ₰ lb	20
Eggs—₰ doz.	12
Flour—Super. ₰ bbl.	6,00 @ 7,00
" Extra "	7,00 @ 8,00
" Family "	8,50 @ 9,00
Blue Fish ₰ bbl	6,00 @ 7,00
" Herring ₰ bbl	10,00
" " green ₰ 1000	8,00 @ 12,00
" " dried "	12,00 @ 15,00
Feathers—₰ lb	25 @ 60
Flax-seed—₰ bu	2,00
Hides—Dry ₰ lb	12 @ 13
" Green	5 @ 6
Iron...Old cast ₰ cwt.	50 @ 60
" Wrought "	1,00 @ 1,10
Lard—₰ lb	20 @ 25
Lumber—Heart pine ₰ 1000ft	18,00 @ 22,00
" Cypress "	18,00 @ 20,00
" Sap "	12,00 @ 16,00
" Lath "	3,00
Lime...Rockland, ₰ bbl.	2,00
" Shell, "	1,00
" Phil'a. "	2,50
Meal—₰ bu. 50 lbs	1,00
Oats, new—₰ bu.	60
Peas—Black ₰ bu	1,00
Black Eyed Peas	1,40
Pork—Mess	30 @ 35
Potatoes—New ₰ bu.	75 @ 1,00
" Sweet ₰ bu.	75 @ 1,00
Rags—₰ lb	3 to 3½
Rails—Juniper ₰ 1000	50,00 to 60,00
Rope (old) ₰ lb.	5
Shingles—16 inch, bunch, W. I. ₰ 1000	2,00 to 2,25
" " 12 " "	3,25 to 4,50
Salt—₰ sack, 3 bu.	2,00
Salt—E. I., per bu.	75
Tallow...₰ lb.	8 @ 9
Wool...₰ lb.	20 @ 25
Wood...₰ cord	2,50 to 3,00
Whiskey...₰ gal.	1,75 to 2,50
Yoakum...₰ bu.	25 to 40

New York Market.

Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Sterling 110. Gold 120⅝. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 111⅜. U. S. 10-40s 11. North Carolina State Bonds 78; old 50; new 59½. Cotton opened firmer at 19½c. Flour, firmer super fine from $5.50 to $6.25; extra Southern $5.40 to $7.25 Wheat—Winter red Western, inferior to prime, $1.35@1.65; Illinois $1.26@1.25. Corn heavy; mixed Southern 98c@$1. Pork lower at $30. Lard steady at 15-@17½c. Whiskey $1.01. @ $1.02 Rice 7@7½c.

MARINE REPORT.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY.
For the week ending yesterday.

REPORTED BY WILLIAM S. COPES.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr. Thomas Jefferson, Conklin, Norfolk, Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, freight and passengers to Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company.
Stmr. Hertford, Woodley, Nag's Head.
Stmr. Alpine, Cox, Hertford.
Schr. Wave, Davis, Newbegun Creek.
Schr. Native, Pugh, Chickamacomico.
Schr. Alice Hill, Hill, up Sound.
Schr. Union, Jeroldt, " "
Schr. Southerner, Lephis, " "
Schr. Wild Cat, Loyed, " "
Schr. Spray, Owens, " "
Schr. Surprise, Bronson, " "
Schr. Fair, Thornton, " "
Schr. Almarine, Gray, Norfolk.
Sloop Gladiator, Crane, Norfolk.
Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, Roanoke Island.

DEPARTURES.

Stmr. Thomas Jefferson Conklin to Norfolk, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Stmr. Hertford, Woodley, Nag's Head.
Stmr. Alpine, Cox, to Norfolk.
Schr. Almarine, Gray, Hatteras.
Schr. Southerner, Lephis, up Sound.
Schr. Wild Cat, Loyed, " River.
Schr. Alice Hill, Hill, " "
Schr. Spray, Owens, " Sound
Schr. Fair, Thornton, Norfolk.
Schr. Wave, Davis Norfolk.
Schr. Maria Ann, Walker.
Schr. Surprise, Bornson, Norfolk.
Sloop Gladiator, Crane.
Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, Roanoke Island.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. CLARK'S LONDON REMEDIES, "FOR SPECIAL COMPLAINTS."

Dr. Clark's Invigorator gives strength to the aged and debilitated; it is especially designed for the young men who have wasted their vigor by excesses of every kind, and all persons whose systems have become weak by imprudence are completely restored by its use. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Purifier cleanses the blood from all impurities; such as Scrofula; Syphillis, Mercurial Rheumatism, Humors of every sort, Bad Breath, Offensive Perspiration, Foul Feet, Catarrh, Discharges from the Ear, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Falling of the Hair, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases of the skin. It is also beneficial in diseases of the Lungs and Digestive Organs. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Panacea relieves Pain of every description; Headache, Earache, Toothache, Stomachache, Backache, Pains in the Breast and Limbs. It is an invaluable remedy in all Nervous Disorders, and no family should be without it. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Elixir is a certain cure for all weaknesses of the Genito-Urinary Organs, and discharges of a mucopurulent nature, Leucorrhœe, Gonorrhœe, Spermatorrhœa, and Seminal Weakness, are speedily cured by its use. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Regulator, for females only, is guaranteed to correct all special irregularities and difficulties of Single Ladies. Married Ladies are cautioned not to use it when in a certain condition, as its effects would be too powerful. Price One Dollar.

All of these celebrated remedies are prepared from Fluid Extracts under Dr. Clark's immediate supervision and are warranted fresh and pure. All afflicted persons should send a carefully written statement of their ailments to Dr. Clark, and the proper remedy will be sent promptly to their address. Dr. Clark can be consulted personally at his office, and will furnish all necessary accommodations to patients who place themselves under his care. All letters address DR. J. CLARK,
Office, No. 10 Amity Street,
N. Y. City (near Broadway.)
April 14, 1870-1yr.

WELCOME.—We take much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of English Female Bitters, in another column.

This combination is regarded as the Great Female Medicine of the age, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession, and all who have tested it.

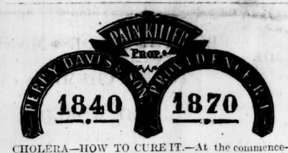
Our female communnity are troubled with many complaints peculiar to their sex, and now is the time to secure a Bottle and be cured.
August 4-1t.

SINKING SLOWLY.—Diseases that progress steadily to a crisis are not the only ones to be dreaded. Canker or dry rot does not blast a tree as suddenly as a stroke of lightening, but unless arrested, it destroyes it as certainly; and in like manner chronic debility, although it does not kill with the swiftness of yellow fever, is as sure to sap the springs of life eventually as any acute disease, if not checked by invigorating medication. There is something inexpressibly touching in the spectacle of premature decay. Languor, pallor, emaciation, depression of spirits, and a distaste for exertion, are its ordinary symptoms, and they should be promptly met by tonic treatment. The best invigorant and antibilliant that can be administered in a case of this kind is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The stimulating principle of the preparation rouses the dormant energies of the system, and the strengthening and regulating properties give a permanent and healthful impulse to the vital forces thus brought into play. The failing appetite is re-awakened, the process of digestion and assimilations are quickened, the quality of the blood is improved, the secretions become more natural, and every organ that contributes to the nourishment of the body undergoes salutary change. By these means the repair of the physical structure is affected and its health and vigor restored. In no class of diseases has the beneficient operation of the Bitters been more marked and striking than in those characterized by general debility and nervous prostration. Ladies affcesed with these ailments find in this most wholesome of all tonics and correctives the safest and surest means of relief. It is strong to restore and powerless to injure. Such is the uniform testimony of "clouds of witnesses."
August 4,-4t.

DE BING'S VIAFUGA.

For Consumption and its attendant *complaints* of the *Liver Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Genital Organs,* and all afflictions *Peculiar to Women.* For sale by all Druggists. Send for Circular.

$1,000 REWARD for any case of *Blind, Bleeding or Itching* PILES that De BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of 20 years standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all Druggists.
L. F. BINGHAM & CO. *Chemists and Proprietors,*
142 Franklin st., Baltimore, Md.
1y.



CHOLERA—HOW TO CURE IT.—At the commencement of the Diarrhœa, which always preceeds an attack of the Cholera, take a teaspoonful of the Pain Killer in sugar and water, (but if convenient,) and then bathe freely the stomach and bowels with the Pain Killer clear. Should the diarrhœa or cramps continue, repeat the dose every ten or fifteen minutes until the patient is relieved. In extreme cases, two or more teaspoonfuls may be given at a dose.

The Pain Killer, as an internal remedy, has no equal. In cases of Cholera, Summer Complaints, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Asthma, it cures in one night, by taking it internally, and bathing with it freely. Its action is like magic, when externally applied to old Sores, Burnes, Scalds, and Sprains. For Sick Headache and Toothache, don't fail to try it. In short, it is a *Pain Killer.*

Directions accompany each bottle.
The Pain Killer is sold by all dealers in Medicines.
Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle.
August 4,-4t.

CAPT. WM. W. BURGESS.

FORMERLY OF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

WITH

GRANT, MANN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

IN

FURNITURE,

MATTRASSES,

UPHOLSTERING GOODS.

CARPETS,

WINDOW SHADES,

MATTING IN GREAT VARIETY, &c. &c.

Making all our furniture we are able to give better satisfaction and sell at lower prices than any house South of Baltimore.

"JOHNSON'S HALL,"

57 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B. Particular attention paid to filling orders.

☞ HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FEATHERS.

TREMENDEOUS CRASH

IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.

BELOW THE GOLD STANDARD.

PRICES THAT ASTONISH ALL AT

JACOB SALOMONSKY & CO'S.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

They are now opening a beautiful stock of

DRESS GOODS AT A REDUCTION OF

FROM 20 TO 50 PER CENT.

The best selection of Prints,

GINGHAMS, LINEN AND COTTONS.

LADS' FINE HOSIERY.

PARASOLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

We also keep and constantly receive the best

Philadelphia made Ladies and Gents Shoes,

CHEAP CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, THE LARGEST

AND BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE CITY.

Ready made clothing and clothing made to order.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

Of the Latest and most approved styles always in season.

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

TRUNKS AND UMBERELERS

IN GREAT ABUNDANCE,

And a great many other articles sold cheap at

JACOB SALOMONSKY & CO.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Jan. 20, 1870.—1-y.

NORTH CAROLINA

MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. POOL, *Pres't.;* R. F. OVERMAN, *Cas'r.;*
Dr. P. JOHN, Hon. JOHN POOL,
Hon. C. C. POOL, C. W. HOLLOWELL,
C. W. SMITH, WM. UNDERWOOD,
A. C. MOORE.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.
July 15, 1869-1y.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Being engaged in other business, I desire to restrict my Practice to cases of Consultation, and to a limited extent of special practice.

My charges will be—

For consultation with another Physician,	$5 00
" each subsequent consultation, in same case	2 50
" examination and prescript'n, from $1 to 5	00
" visit in Eliz. City, and prescription,	1 50
" each subsequent visit, in same case, same day	50
" visit in Eliz. City, at night	5 00
" visit in country—the first mile	2 00
" each after mile, per mile	50
" visit one mile in country, at night, or in bad weather	6 00
" each after mile, at night, or in bad weather	1 00

Prompt settlement required.

W. G. POOL, M.D.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869-tf.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a painter is well known in this, and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work entrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 30, 1869-1y.

C. W. GRANDY, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL COLLECTOR,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Office formerly occupied by Hon. C. C. Pool.
Jan. 13, 1870-1v.

CARPENTER & HOUSE-BUILDER!

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he is prepared to do all kinds of carpenter work, as well as to take contracts for building. etc. SAMUEL T. MEADS.
Elizabeth City, Dec. 23, 1869-1y.

JAMES M. MULLEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

Practices in all the Courts of Halifax, Northampton, Bertie, Martin and Edgecombe Counties.

Business entrusted to him promptly attended to.
Mar. 3, 1870-1y.

FRUIT TREES.

A prime lot of peach, apple, dwarf pear, and cherry trees, and small fruit plants, for sale, at reasonable prices, at the nursery of the subscriber in Princess Anne county, Va., also pear trees and other nursery stock supplied from a reliable Northern nursery, by timely application. For particulars address

J. W. BARNARD, Blossom Hill, P. O.,
Princess Anne co. Va., or
Dr. WM. UNDERWOOD, Agent,
13-tf Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞ I am also dealer in genuine Chester White pigs. J. W. BARNARD.
35—m.

DENTISTRY.

The undersigned has opened an office in Elizabeth City, N. C., for the purpose of practicing Dentistry in all its branches.

☞ Office in the North Carolinian building second story, corner Main and Road streets.
I. T. ANDREWS.
May 26, 1870-tf.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF

TEAS AND COFFEES

TO CONFORM TO

PRICE OF GOLD

Increased Facilities to Club Organizers. Send for New Price List.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.
(P. O. Box 5643.) 31 & 33 Vesey St., New York. tf.

JOS. G. SPRUILL,

GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER.

NO. 27, MARKET SQUARE.

Corner Union Street,

NORFOLK, VA.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

Can sell you a good Cigar and Fine Chewing Tobacco. Besides you can get Perfumery and Extracts, Tooth Brushes, Pocket Books, Fine Soaps, Paper and Envelopes, Fine Pocket Knives. Besides hundreds of other articles that can not be mentioned in a small advertisement.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

Ambrotypes, Melanectypes, opaltypes, gem pictures, and large pictures painted in oil or water colors, oil pictures copied into Photographs and enlarged to any size required. I have also just received a new stock of frames rosewood and gilt frames, cases, &c., &c., of the best quality, and have the best instruments of Foreign and American manufacture. Also a large stock of all kinds of photograph materials, and will guarantee as good work as can be done in any City.

N. B. All work guaranteed to be good or your money will be refunded, or picture taken over. Pictures can be taken in cloudy weather as in clear. I have the best and latest improved skylight gallery, just refitted and built under my direction. I have built several galleries and consider this the best I have ever built and have had over ten years experience in the photograph art. Don't forget the place over Dr. Butt's Drug Store 75 Road Street, E. City, N. C.

J. L. WINNER,
Photographer.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., July 28, 1870.

AGENTS WANTED.

(Male or Female) for

PHYSICAL LIFE OF *WOMEN.*

ADVICE TO THE MAIDEN, WIFE AND MOTHER. By Dr. Napheys, Chief of Clinic of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Just issued. Price $200. *A brave prre book.* Discusses topids of vital importance to every woman. The most salable book of the day. 15,000 copies sold already! Recommended by Surgeon General W. A. Hammond, Henry Ward Beecher and *hosts* of other eminent physicians and clergymen. Terms most liberal. Send for circulars, Testimonials, etc. Address, GEO. MACLEAN, Publisher, 719 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. 3—3t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In returning our thanks to the public for their

VERY LIBERAL PATRONAGE

to us since opening our store of Drugs, Medicines, &c. we will state that our past course shall be our future, and we will at all times use our best efforts to give our patrons satisfaction in both quality and price.

We would be pleased to have you call and examine our stock, consisting of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,

TOILET ARTICLES AND

STATIONARY.

Especially would we call your attention to our large and well assorted stock of

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PUTTY,

Also a superior article of Oil for Machinery.

Any and every article sold by us we will guarantee to be as represented.

We would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies, to the

IMPROVED INDIGO SOAP

sold only by us pronounced by all who have used it to be the best *soap* ever sold in this market, washes equally well in warm or cold, well or rain water, at half the labor, and a saving of time and money, no Indigo used by those who use this soap. Call and get a *bar* and give it a trial.

Prescriptions Compounded at all hours, day or night, Sunday not excepted.

CALL AND SEE US.

DR. WM. GRUMBEIN & CO.

Corner of Main and Road Sts.
1y. Elizabeth City, N. C.

DR. J. N. BUTT

Sells Pure Non-Explosive Kerosene. Keeps a large lot of Lamps, small and medium, lamp complete for 50 cents. I keep no-plus ultra chimneys, small, medium, large and mammoth, flange chimney, small, medium and large, Comet chimney, and the old Socket or Slip Chimney, Daylight, Brocket Lamps, Silver Reflectors and Chandaliers for Stores.

A fresh and large lot of Pure White Lead, from 10 to 14 cents. Pure Linseed Oil, at the lowest figures. Machine and Fine Lubricating Oil. Pure Fish and other oils. Received and for sale at Dr. Jas. N. Butt's.

I have just received a choice lot of probably the finest chewing tobacco ever brought to this market.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

DRUG NOTICE.—

Vessel builders and house painters, call at the Apothecaries Hall and buy of Dr. Jas. N. Butt your White Lead and Lindseed Oil.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

WILMINGTON N. CAROLINA

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Principal Office, No. 5, North Front street Wilmington, N. C.

Capital Stock $300,000, with privilege to increase it to $1,000,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Insurance that cannot be obtained by a Policy in the Wilmington. When this is taken into consideration, it is confidently hoped that this Home Institution will receive a full share of patronage from those who wish to promote the interests of our own people.

Active Agents wanted in every County of the 1st Judicial District. For particulars, address

W. C. HUTHAM,
General Agent.
3m. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

FISHERIES.

Made to order, and fitted for laying down, Trap or Pounds, of the most improved style. Suited to the Shad and Herring Fisheries of the Sound. Are used exclusively on the Lakes, and all along the New England Coast.

AM'A NET & TWINE CO.
Boston, June 9th, 1870-3m.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY

IN CAMDEN COUNTY.

Great inducements held out to everybody.

By virtue of the authority given me by the will of Edmund L. Dozier, I shall on Monday the 5th day of September 1870, offer for sale at Public Auction at the Court House door in Camden County, a very valuable steam saw and grist mill. This mill is in fine order, and well conditioned, and from its advantageous situation, near Camden Court House, and in the midst of a fine timbered country, offers the strongest inducements to those wishing to invest in this species of property.

Also at the same time and place a tract of one hundred and fifty acres of timber land, situated in the lower end of Camden County, and near to the mill mentioned above. Some of the finest pine timber in Camden county is growing on this land. And at the same time and place a fine lot of growing timber.

E. G. SAWYER,
July 21st 1870. Executor.

TO LUMBERMEN.

I have standing on my land in Chowan county trees enough to saw ten million feet of lumber, within one and a half miles of Steam-boat navigation; the land on which these trees stand can be hauled on any season of the year; timber is of excellent quality, been pronounced so by those of experience in getting lumber. Any one with proper experience in the Saw Mill business, wishing to make money, there is no better chance to such a one. I will either sell, or take an interest in sawing up my lumber.

W. J. HOLLEY,
Franklin Depot, Va.
July 21st, 1870-4t.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,

Printed at this Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,

DEALERS IN PURE

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS,

VARNISHES,

PERFUMERY,

AND FANCY ARTICLES.

All staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.
32-1y. E. City, N. C. Jan., 20, 1870.

W. H. CLARK'S

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL DEPOT,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

MR. CLARK would announce to the public that he has again re-opened his large establishment at which the following Machinery is Manufactured, Horse Powers, different Sizes and Patterns, Corn Shellers for Hand or Horse Power, Wheat Threshers, different sizes, Corn and Wheat Fans.

PLOUGHS of Different Patterns and Sizes always on hand, also, Corn Planters, Straw Cutters, Horse Rakes, Scythes, Reap Hooks and all kinds of Agricultural Machinery repaired at Short Notice.
36—1y.

THE SECOND VOLUME OF A. H. Stephens Great History of the War is now ready. Agents wanted. Send for circulars, with terms and a full descripton of the work. Address National Publishing Co. Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., or St. Louis, Mo.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED in the South, to sell our new book TEN YEARS IN WALL STREET. One agent took 25 orders the first day, another 75 in 4 days. Endorsed by eminent men as the most exciting, interesting and instructive book issued. Includes 13 years experience of the author. Filled with illustrations. Extra terms to agents. Send for Circulars to
WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & Co., Hartford, Conn.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS! $75 to $200 per month. We want to employ a good agent in every County in the U. S. on commission or salary to introduce our *World Renowned Patent White Wire Clothes Lines,* will last a hundred years. If you want profitable and pleasant employment, address R. S. BUSH & CO., Manufacturers, 75 *William St., N. Y. or* 16 *Dearborn St. Chicago.*

AGENTS Wanted to sell our Home Physician. A new and reliable Handy-Book of Family Medicine, by Dr. Beard, of New York, and the Farmers' & Mechanics' Manual, 211 cuts, a book of facts and figures for workingmen. E. B. Treat & Co. Pub. 654 Broadway N. Y.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 CENTS, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 54, Fultonville, N. Y.

AGENTS Wanted, For New Books. For Good Books. For the Best Selling Books in the Market. Apply at once for Circular of terms, &c., to CRITTENDEN & MCKINNEY, 1308 Chestnut St. Phila. Pa.

BIG PAY! $2,500.00 A YEAR. By selling the best and cheapest Encyclopedia in the world Chamber's INFORMATION for the People, Revised. 1700 pages, 500 Engravings. Any one, male or female, can do this, without capital. Send for Circulars to PARMELEE & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE "PENN LETTER BOOK." *For Copying Letters without Press or Water.* This is the greatest time, labor, and money saving invention of the age; and none see it, but to praise its *simplicity* and *convenience,* as you have only to place the written letter under the copying leaf, and rub with the hand. An agent has only to show it

AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC MATTERS.

Earth Closets—A Useful Invention.

We have on several occasions recently incidentally introduced to our readers the subject of earth closets, which is now arresting the attention of the public in every direction. The importance and the simplicity and cheapness of this new comer to public favor can be easily tested by every one who feels an interest in the health and comfort, not only of the general public, but particularly of himself and family, and as the matter is deemed of more value to the country households than it is to those of the city, we hold it particularly within our province to dwell upon it with somewhat more particularity than we would otherwise feel at liberty to do. In the city almost every dwelling now erected, of any pretentious proportions, must be supplied with water closets, and, in renting now-a-days, so great is the consideration placed upon these important fixtures to the dwelling, that a difference of more than the cost of their erection will be found in a single year's rental in favor of the residence posessing one; but in country residences, and in villages and towns, where water is not supplied to every family within their own domicils, as is the case in large cities, where extensive and costly waterworks are necessarily erected by the corporate authorities, the subject matter to which we are calling attention is of no slight importance.

In some recent remarks upon building of country houses we alluded to this matter, and showed from testimony derived from the highest medical authority the absolute necessity for regularity in the attendance upon the "garden-house," a continued failure to do so subjecting the human frame to diseases which frequently cease only with life. We have recently had occasion to test the value of this discovery. In erecting a new country residence near the city, in which we have some family interest, the necessity was found to be upon the owner, whilst so many workmen were about, to obtain just such a contrivance as that offered in those earth closets, and the result has been so satisfactory that it has been permanently introduced into the new house, where it is considered one of the greatest conveniences, next to the supply of pure spring water therein, which belongs to the new establishment, and we can therefore speak of and recommend the same from personal knowledge and practical experience to our country friends, to any of whom we would be pleased to afford an examination thereof.

The Rev. Henry Moule, of Fordington Vicarage England, as far back as 1863 furnished an article upon this very subject to the journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, under the title of "Earth *vs* Water, for the Removal and Utilization of Excrementitious Matter." Notwithstanding the theory was thus seven years ago so prominently presented to the attention of the public, yet it has been only within the past year, we believe, that it has been introduced to the American public. The principles of the theory is based on the power of dried and sifted clay, and the decomposed matter found in the soil, to absorb and retain all offensive odors and all fertilizing matters—and the importance of this principle, in both a sanitary and agricultural point of view, was well urged by Mr. Moule, who thinks that by its adoption the increased demand for fertiliztng agents may be largely met, the health of towns promoted by the entire removal of sewage nuisance, instead of its present mere palliation, and the pollution of streams and rivers prevented, the evil being no longer shifted from one quarter to another. And all this good gained without any of those vast and extravagant works for public drainage, which add so greatly to the burdens of England. Mr. Moule asserted that a very small portion of dry and sifted earth, say one pint and a half, is sufficient, by covering an excrementitious deposit, to arrest effluvium and prevent fermentation (which acts so soon whenever water is used), and the consequent generation and emission of noxious gasses, and that if within a few hours or even a few days the mass that would be formed by the repeated layers of deposit be intimately mixed by a coarse rake or spade, or by a mixer made for the purpose, then, in five or ten minutes, neither to the eye or sense of smell is anything perceptible but so much earth. The fact thus stated is fully proven in the use of the earth closets purchased for our family use—it is placed in the bedroom, and when used a pan handle is pulled as in the water closet, and the quantity of earth necessary for the covering is thus permitted to flow to the receptacle beneath the seat, and so effectually answers the purpose in view that it is not found necessary more than once in a week to remove the box or scuttle used for the receiver, and not the least odor is ever experienced therefrom. The practical use of this discovery is as free to all as is the earth itself, and any person may adopt his own method of applying it. All that is necessary is to have a supply of prepared earth, partaking of the nature of clay (sand is too porous), to absorb and retain ammonia and other fertilizers, simply by drying it in flat pans on a cooking stove or range, or thinly spread on boards and exposed to the sun, then sifting it, with which to cover the bottom of the vessel to be used, and after use to cover the deposit. Ordinary garden soil is quite effectual; if clay soil is scarce, an admixture of coal ashes or street sweepings would answer. A small box of this earth and a tin scoop are sufficient to prevent the gravest annoyance of the sick room, or a privy situated near a dwelling.

These earth closets have been introduced into some of the hospitals of the country, and several are to be found in the Maryland Hospital, now under the charge of Dr. Stuart; these are of the same pattern used by our family in their country residence, and which is described above.

The machinery of the earth closets is more simple, less expensive less liable to injury than that of the common water-closet, the supply of dry earth to the house is feasible as that of coals, and is more easily applied to the closet than water by a forcing pump, and to commode it can be carried just as coal is to the chamber. After use it can be removed sn either case by the bucket or box, placed under the seat, or from the fixed reservoir (as has been arranged in the new house) with less annoyance than that of the ordinary slop-bucket; our permanent reservoir is in the cellar, to which access by a simple process is secured from the upper story, where the earth closet is fixed, and into which all the sweepings, &c., of that part of the house can also be deposited and carried off; in short, the whole process is attendant with as little offence as in the removal of coal ashes.

"For hospitals, slaughter houses, barracks, factories, prisons, public schools, railway stations, urinals, &c., the invention is admirably adapted, and will do away with much of the uncleanliness and indecency that disgrace civilized society." The same earth, after being used, kept in a dry place for two or three weeks, will be perfectly inodorous, and may be used again four or five times with the same deonerizing effect, the product increasing in value each time as a fertilizer, for which purpose, on a garden patch, or on any crop, it will be found of more value than any other manure that can be applied.

The importance of his discovery must be our excuse for so extended a notice of it. It is destined, we believe, to be of inestimable value to the human family, and we believe we are doing a public duty in thus calling attention to it. We have shown our faith by our works, and any of our friends desirous of having a personal observation of the working of this simple apparatas are invited to vissit us at the new cottage on the hill, a few yards to the left of the Relay House of the Northern Central and Western Maryland Railroads.—*Bal. American.*

Spreading Manure Evenly.

Many tillers of the soil aim to be economical in not wasting any material that will make plant food. And yet they will allow a stack of straw to rot down and wast away in one place. And heaps of manure are often dropped where the fertilizing material is no better than lost, to a field. A pile of barn-yard manure accumulates anything from the atmosphere. Consequently, the sooner it can be covered with a thin layer of soil, the less will be lost.

The *Massachusetts Ploughman* says, in connection with this subject that, "growing plants have many roots; and as they increase in vigor, are constantly throwing out new fibers in every direction. These fibres are in search of food. If the food lies in masses, only a few of the roots find it, and the plant does not grow. But if the food is scattered about and thoroughly mingled with the soil in a finely pulverized condition, the roots will find it wherever they may go. A peck of ashes may lie in, or near the center of a square rod of ground, and a few plants near it may be much improved, while those on the outer portions of the square would receive no benefit at all. Scatter the peck of ashes over the whole square and mix thoroughly with the soil, and the probability is that every plant on the square will be essentially benefited by it. Working and *mingling* the soil, is absolutely manuring it; because, first, it enables roots to find the food; and secondly, because it places the soil in a condition to be fed by the atmosphere. If *three-fourths* of all the substance of plants comes from the air, as is asserted by many scientific men, it can readily be seen how important it is that the soil be free from standing water, is fine, and all mingled together.

The next point greatly overlooked, is the imperfect condition in which manure is applied to the soil. It is altogether too coarse and too unevenly distributed. A mass of one pound weight, finely divided and mingled with the soil, would probably exert more influence than two or three pounds lying in lumps.

Plants do not feed upon substances in solid form as cattle do upon hay or roots, but upon nutriment in the form of a liduid; and this liquid must come from matter dissolved from innumerable small particles which are laying about the roots of plants. The way, then, to increase the manure, is by a more thorough breaking and mingling of the soil and of the fertilizing agents from the stalls."

Staggers in Pigs.

A correspondent asked information regarding the cause and management of pigs suffering from what appears to be staggers. The symptoms are as follows:

The pigs stands and works his mouth, and froths at the mouth, then staggers and falls as if in a fit. After remaining in that state for a time it recovers, but at last the symptoms prove fatal. Some pigs force their noses against the wall or into a corner, but the symptoms are always nearly the same. The disease which is popularly termed staggers, in medical parlance is called epilepsy. It depends usually upon imperfect nutrition of the brain and nervous system.

In pigs as well as in other animals, epilepsy is often hereditars. Frequently it is developed by breeding and food. Continued feeding on poor, innutrive fare, such as brewers' wash or Indian corn, or even on such unduly stimulating food as beans or peas will favor the production of epileptic fits. Wet, foul, uncomfortable beds also lead to epilepsy amongst young and delicate pigs. In preventing further losses we would advise the attending carefully to cleanliness, comfort, and liberal feeding; supply the small pigs with some good milk and a daily mess of boiled linseed, which is particularly good, as containing a large proportion of oleaginous matters. A few cabbages, grass, day peas, and barley flour will help to vary dietary.

If the pigs are weakly, ten or twelve drops of tincture of the chloride of iron may be given twice daily in beer, water gruel or mush. For the next litter secure a strong, sound vigorous sire, of a strain of blood entirely different from that which has been hitherto used.—*Vet. Ed. North British Agriculturist.*

A Few Questions to Farmers.

How much better is your farm than it was a year ago? How much better are your implements? How much more lovely have you made your home by the planting of trees and shrubs? How much have you added to the value of your property by the planting of orchard trees and the small fruits? How much better is your stock of horses, of sheep, of cattle? How much of error have you discovered in your mode of treatment of the different crops you have grown? How much have you learned from your neighbors, from your agricultural reading, farm oporations? How much have you done to aid your wife and daughters in their household duties, by furnishing them with improved household utensils, and the better location and arrangement of wells cisterns, walks, wood-piles, cellars and dairy rooms? How much of kindness and charity have you exercised toward the needly and helpless? How much better husband, father, brother, are you than you were one year ago? Now is the time to reflect upon all these things.

Those who occupy or work in close rooms often suffer in health for want of fresh air. Apartments not supplied with ventilators, shonld have the windows so constructed as to let down one, two or three inchos from the top. This will let in a moderate and steady current, which will become well mixed with the other air before it reaches the floor, and be more pleasant than sweeping gusts near the feet through the windows raised below.

Orchards should be ovrhauled and dead limbs cut off; trees require cultivation as well as the other productions of the earth, and the more attention that is paid to them the better will they repay the labor bestowed. If you have no orchard let us plead with you to put one out without delay, embracing a variety of kinds of trees, selecting by all means the best varieties adapted to your lacation. Let us repeat our earnest solicitation to every farmer, yea, to every one having a rood of land to spare, to put out fruit trees, and if you can do nothing more, get a single standard, or a choice vine for the grape.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1870.

THE ÆTNA LIFE.

OF HARTFORD.

Is the Leading Company of North Carolina and ranks as one of the First Companies of the Continent.

Assets, 14,000,000,00.

DIVISIBLE SURPLUS $3,110,206,07,

AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

All the surplus of the Company divided among the Assured.

Dividends declared and paid annually on the contribution plan.

All policies (after two full payments) non-forfeitable, and so expressed on each policy.

No Restrictions as to Residence and Travel in the United States.

Rates lower than any other Company that pays dividends to policy holders.

It issues all the various forms of life and endowment policies.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY IN CASH.

☞ Losses paid in this State in three years amount to $158,578,00.

W. H. CROW,
General State Manager for North Carolina and Virginia South of the James River. Office—Raleigh, N. C.

J. M. MORGAN, Agt.
April 28, 1870—3m. E. City, N. C.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PETER ARMBRUSTER. JOHN G. ARMBRUSTER

P. ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,

GENERAL

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 133 North Water St., Phil'a Pa.

Consignments of grain and lumber respectfully solicited. 11–1y

ESTABLISHED 1846.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS. THOS. P. WILLIAMS, JR. P. C. WILLIAMS.

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
115 Smith's Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

July 8, 1869.

HAMBURGER BROS.,

EXCLUSIVELY

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,

SEGARS, SNUFF, PIPES, &C., &C.,

No. 6 Wide Water Street, Norfolk, Va.

Agents for the "Carolina Belle" Scotch and other snuffs.

Also sole agents for the brand "Dabney" chewing tobacco.

☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments. 11—1y

T. T. WHITCOMB. L. G. PARSONS.

WHITCOMB & PARSONS.

CASH DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

FLOUR AND FEED.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN FRUITS, &c., &c.

In the Guirkin building, Road St. near Main, Elizabeth City, N. C.

E. City, May 19, 1870–1y.

DISMAL SWAMP STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NORFOLK AND ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. MAIL LINE.

The Steamer "Thomas Jefferson," Capt. Conklin, Commander, will run as follows: Leaving the wharf at Elizabeth City every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and the wharf of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company at Norfolk on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 7 o'clock A. M.

Freight for intermediate landings must be pre-paid. For further information apply at the Office of the Company, Canal Depot, foot of Nebraska street, Norfolk, or at their office on Water St., E. City.

W. A. HARNEY, Ag't
Elizabeth City, June 16,, 1870

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

Printed at this Office

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

THE OLD MERCHANT.

Great fall in goods and decline in prices. Great attraction on Water street, Elizabeth City. Opening of a new lot of Ladies Dress Goods just arrived for

☞ S. WEISEL. ☜

I take great pleasure of informing the ladie and my customers generally that I have just received from New York a new lot of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

The latest styles of the season. Consisting in part of

CHENE MIXTURES,

MARL FRANCAISE,

EMBROIDERED GRENADINES,

ROBES DE VOYAGE,

STRIPED AND FIGUERED PIQUES,

MOHAIR LUSTER

STRIPED AND CHECKED MUSLINS,

JAPANESE SILKS, IRISH POPLINS,

BLACK SILKS, JAPANESE LUSTER,

STRIPED AND CHECKED NAINSOOKS,

PLAIN AND STRIPED SWISS.

Prints in great variety at 10 and 12½ cents a yard.

A large lot of Gents and Boys Clothing.

French and American Cassimeres, and Doeskins of the finest qualities.

Also Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Caps, which I will offer at the lowest market price.

N. B. Goods bought at my store will always come up fully to its representation.

S. WEISEL.

E. City, N. C., May 19, 1870.

D. B. BRADFORD. J. B. FEARING.

D. B. BRADFORD & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

ALSO

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Will give personal attention to the sale and purchase of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, Bacon, Flour, Lard and all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make prompt returns.

Consignments respectfully solicited, and liberal cash advances made if required.

Refer by permission to

Dr. Wm. G. Pool,
Mr. Geo. D. Pool, Mr. R. F. Overman, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Messrs. Davis & Bro., Norfolk, Va.
Messrs. John Williams & Son, Baltimore, M. D.
Rev. E. M. Forbes, Newberne, N. C.

D. B. BRADFORD & CO.,

Have just received in store, and offer to the trade at

LOWEST RATES,

10 Bags all grades Rio Coffee.
3 Bags choice Laguayra Coffee.
3 Bags Old Government Java Coffee.
10 Barrels choice Demerara Sugars.
5 Barrels P. R. Sugar, very nice.
5 Barrels Refined Sugar, crushed, powdered granulated.
10 Barrels Refined Sugar, A., B. and Extra C.
5 Barrels low priced Yellow Sugar.
20 Barrels N. Y. Mess and Rump Pork.
1,000 Pounds Bacon Sides and Shoulders.
500 Pounds choice S. C. Breast Bacon.
1,000 Pounds choice S. C. Family Hams.
4,000 Pounds No. 1 Lard.
100 Sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt.
100 Barrels, C. A. Gambrill and other choice brands of Flour.
20 Barrels Molasses.
3 Barrels Sugar House Syrup.
30 Kegs Nails, all sizes.
20 Barrels Eastern Herrings.
20 Boxes C. Erasive Soap.
500 Blocks Cotton Yarn, assorted numbers.
5 Tubs choice N. Y. State Butter.
7 Barrels Wests No. 1 Kerosene Oil.
10 Barrels Irish Potatoes, *for table use.*
10 Boxes Tobacco.
300 Pounds choice Smoking Tobocco.

With a full stock of pure Pepper, Allspice, Starch, Chocolate, Mustard, Ginger, Brooms, Buckets, Crockery, Glass Ware, Tin Ware, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c., usually kept in a first class Family Grocery, all of which we are selling at low prices, and warranted as represented.

D. B. BRADFORD.
J. B. FEARING.

E. City, N. C., May 19 1870.

TO PHYSICIANS

New York, May 5th, 1870.

Allow me to call your attention to my

PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU.

The component parts are, BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

Mode of Preparation.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distilation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of the ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflamation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist and Druggist,
of 16 Years' Experience.

(FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS IN THE WORLD.)

November 4, 1854.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

Is the great specific for Universal Lassitude, Prostration, &c.

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

In affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superceding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

In all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
594 BROADWAY, New York.

NONE ARE GENUINE.

Unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

May 5, 1y 45-1870.

BLANKS.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

For Judges of Probate, Sheriffs, Constables, Magistrates and Superior Court Clerks.

The following BLANKS ar now printed and for sale at this office:

Executions against property,
Appraisers returns,
Apprentice indentures,
Administrator bonds,
Forthcoming bonds,
Bond for costs,
Bastardy bonds,
Appearance bonds,
Letters of administration,
Letters of guardianship,
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Assignees deeds,
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" " writs,
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" " capias,
" " Vend. Ex.,
" " " " with Fi. Fa clause,
" " Sci. Fa.,
Magistrate's summons,
" judgment,
" execution,
" subpœnas,
" attachment,
" Transcript of judgment,
State warrants,
Peace warrants,
Recognizance—peace warrant,
" State warrant,
Constables forthcoming bonds,
Bastardy—examination of single woman,
" bond,
" warrant against putative father,
Road orders.
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Prosecution Bonds.
Citation to Retiew Bond.
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Subpœna, Superior Court.
Search Warrants.

The above blanks are in conformity with the new Constitution.

☞ Cash orders will be promptly attended to.

PRICE $2,00 PER HUNDRED.

Address NORTH CAROLINIAN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

The Great Medical Discovery!

Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS,

Hundreds of Thousands Bear testimony to their wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic

For Female Complaints, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics" "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. The question is GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters, according to directions, and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs are not beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They invigorate the stomach, and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

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PIN, TAPE, and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French, and Spanish.

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Road Street, Elizabeth Ctiy. 24–1y

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The BONE DUST will be finer than any heretofore made by him, (no chemical process resorted to,) enabling the Farmer or Planter to sow it with the Drill.

Mr. Samuel Sands, well known to the Farmers and Planters of the United States as the former Editor of the "American Farmer and Rural Register," will have charge of his office, NO. 63 S. GAY STREET, near Pratt, and will be happy to receive the visits or orders of his old friends.

$45 per ton, put in new bags. No charge for bags.

Farmers and others are invited to visit my works. I have nothing to conceal.

My men have nothing nice to perform, therefore I have no "non-admittance" signs on my premises. Persons are free to examine my factory, and the *modus operandi* of Dust making.

I cannot afford to pay 5, 10 or 20 per cent. to commission merchants, as my profits do not exceed 10 per cent.

Bone Dust, as manufactured by me, is *A simple*, and its quality cannot be made to conform to the price.

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$34 PER DAY.

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Reader, have you tried Tinkham's "Wonderful Headache Remedy"? If not, try a box, and you will use no other Remedy. Warranted to cure the worst case of Headache, Earache, or Toothache, in five minutes. It contains nothing poisonous, it is no liquid, and can be applied by any child. It contains no magic power, and it is, putting aside all patent medicines and humbugs, the best Remedy in the world for the above diseases. Warrantid to cure, or the money refunded. It has been thoroughly tested in this part of the Union, and hundreds have been cured with this Remedy. Remember, reader, this is no humbug, but a positive fact. Can be sent by mail safely to any part of the globe, and warranted to reach the purchases. Please send for a box by mail, and by convinced that Headache, Earache and Toothache can be cured. Directions sent with every box. Price $1 00 per box by mail to any post-office in the Union. Don't fail to try it. 1 doz. Boxes, $10; 1-2 doz. Boxes, $5. Address OTIS TINKHAM, North Middleboro', Mass. (Box 41). Discount to the trade.

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WANTED AGENTS.—To sell the *Octagon Sewing Machine*. It is *licensed*, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch" and is warranted for 5 years. Price $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Boston, Mass. d&eo.

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Sells Old Nicks. *Dead Shot* for Ague and Fever. Will cure. But is not recommended to cure any thing else.

Another lot of Fresh Drugs in great variety received and for sale at Dr. J. N. Butt's Drug Store.

Dr. Jas. N. Butt keeps Schencks Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic, so much praised by many of his customers in the cure of Consumption. Call and get the evidence.

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Dr. J. N. Butt keeps Pancratic Emulseon and Ethorized Cod Liver Oil and Glycerate. Remedies in high repute by the Profession in this country and abroad for cure of lung affections and all wasting diseases. These are not patent medicines. *Try them.*

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J. L. Stauter would respectfully announce to the citizens of Elizabeth City, that he has opened a Cigar and Tobacco Store on Road Street two doors North of the Post Office, where will always be found a choice cigar of his own manufacture. Also a well selected stock of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, consisting in part of Navy, Natural Leaf, Bright-sweet and Fine-Cut Chewing. Durham, Zephur Puff, and Forfolk Pet smoking, Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff, and a splendid assortment of Pipes, Cigar-Holders, Snuff-Boxes, &c. Call and try a cigar manufactured in E. City.

May 19, 1870-1y.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!

I take this opportunity of informing the public that I am now grinding corn and wheat at my mill at Woodville for one eighth. Customers will be promptly and faithfully served.

ANDREW L. PENDLTON

Feb. 10th 1870. 33-11m.

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Money *saved* is money *made*, etc., before you buy.

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Also an extensive assortment of cutlery, notions, patent medicines &c., &c., also a fresh lot of confectioneries, a part of candies, oranges, fruits, nuts, all of which I propose to sell cheap for cash, my motto being small profits and quick returns.

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24-1y

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June 30, 1870.–3m.

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PROFESSIONAL.

I take this method of informing my friends and citizens of Elizabeth City and Pasquotank county, also those of Camden, Currituck and Perquimans counties, that I will be found at all hours, when not Professionally absent, either at my residence, next door to Samuel Cartwright's store, or my office door to C. C. Allen & Bro., Road street. All calls for service or cases intrusted to me will receive strict punctuality, and with prompt settlements of all personal engagements. I shall keep constantly on hand a supply of Standard Medicines, and such perscriptions as it can get prescriptions and medicines at my office. All office practice and all diseases of the time of service. I wish all orders or services left either at my residence or office, or on a slate in my office.

R. H. McINTOSH, M. D.

E. City, N. C.—34-1y.

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At Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public